Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 218 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bomaby.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING,

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	10,00,000
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIAN WAR LOAN
LAST DAY
Saturday, 14th September.
THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD
WILL BE OPEN
10 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT
TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars.
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES
By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1918, at 9 a.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue offices.)
A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising gunny bags, sheeting bags, water proof bags, Barrels of sizes, Crates and Cases of sizes, Drums iron old, Jars of Sizes, Kegs of sizes, Tins of Sorts, Tins Old in Sacks, Waste paper in bags, Scrap iron in bags, Chatties etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 CASES CONGO COLOUR.
By order of Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Pledgee Seth Moolji Haridas and on account and at risk of the Pledgor Thucker Chatoorbhuj Doongersy Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 14th day of September, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Samuel Street Vadgady in the house of Seth Moolji Haridas.
13 Cases 1,300 lbs. Congo Colour S. N. Horse.
1 Case 100 lbs. Congo Colour S. N. Sun.
15 Cases 750 lbs. Congo Colour M. M. Unnumbered Pari.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BORAS OR BUNDLES COTTON.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 14th day of September, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the godown behind the Grants' Buildings Colaba, by order of Messrs. Pocha and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Husseinbhai Meherali & Co., Agents for Messrs. Haji Esmail Mithoo and Sons, of Moombassa and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Nasir Mowji and Sons.
13 Boras or Bundles Cotton (formerly 16 Boras (Bundles) and after cleaning were made up into 13 Boras or (Bundles.)
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1918.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—
26 bales Bhavnagar cotton slightly damaged.
90 bales cotton sweepings.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1985.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES GINS OF CURRIMBHOY, CRESCENT AND FAZALBHOY MILLS.
On TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Khushaldas Damodardas at his shop at Ganesh Chowk 2nd Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Sha Jayantilal Bhailal of Gamukh Gully.
60 Bales each 60 pieces Gind of Currimbhoy, Crescent and Fazalbhoy Mills of different numbers.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COUNTRY MADE SHIRTINGS.
On TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sha Khushaldas Damodardas at Ganesh Chowk 2nd Gully Mulji Jetha Market.
10 Bales each 50 pieces Country-made Shirtings 60 inches and 39 yards.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th Sept., 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF PACKING CASES, WOOD SCANTLINGS, SCRAP IRON, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, CARPETS, ETC.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—
Empty packing cases. Wood scantlings, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, condemned linen, old shipboats, old carpet, matting, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—
Provision, Hardware, Milk, Locks and Keys, Flannel, Oil, Stationery, Glassware, Cotton Piece-goods, Printing Paper, F. P. Bales Cotton, Sugar, Broken Tiles, China Clay, Empty Gunny Bags, Hoop-iron, Sodium Sulphide, Coal Pitch, Sanitary Powder, Empty Casks, Cases, etc., etc.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1918.

FOR
EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS
AND
STATEMENTS OF STATUTORY INCOME
FOR
INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
PURPOSES CONSULT
IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
81, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Fort, BOMBAY.
FEES MODERATE.
Telephone No. 2560.
Over 2000 firms already successfully represented.

MOTORISTS.
We always keep a mammoth stock of Tyres, Oils, Grease and all Motor Accessories and Novelties. Moderate Rates.
RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED.
(The most efficient and reliable Automobile Repair-House of India.)
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M.B.—The well-known Homeopathic of 34 years' experience, Specialist in diseases of women and children, Medical Examiner of the H. C. I. Society, Limited, (Late) M.A.C.S. and M.A.M.S. (U.S.A.) F.S.Sc. (Lond.) M.I.M.A. (Cal.)—is on a short visit here and taking up the most stubborn and hopeless cases between 7 and 10 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m. at the SANDHURST LODGE, Bombay. 1798

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Urgently 1st and 2nd grade STOREKEEPERS, also HOSPITAL WRITERS for Field Service. Apply to Mayadass & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 1802

WANTED—Smart HINDOO COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road. 1819

WANTED—A competent MANAGER for an up-country hotel. Sober experienced man required. Apply to Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1812

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for Hindu Anath—Ashram, Nadiad, a really competent man should apply with terms and testimonials to SECRETARY. 1710

WANTED—A smart TYPIST of good address, one knowing Shorthand preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1823

WANTED.—AGENTS (storekeepers) Transport stores for Field Service on Rs. 50 plus 100 per cent. with free ration and clothing. 500 Security essential cash or War Bonds. Call personally immediately to Mayadass and Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay.

WANTED—SHORTHAND FAST TYPIST and GUJARATI NAMA-KNOWING CLERKS. Permanent posts. Only experienced Gujarati Hindus need apply NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1821

WANTED—Smart young LADS and GIRLS to be employed in Government and Mercantile Offices, starting from Rs. 50 and upwards after a short course of training. For further particulars apply to the PROPRIETORS, Woodstock Shorthand and Typewriting School 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1796

WANTED—The SERVICES of a trained Civil Engineer or a retired Upper Subordinate for the P. W. Department of the Idar State. One having experience of tank irrigation system will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and pay expected, should be addressed to the MEKHMA KHAS, Idar State, Himatnagar. (A. P. By.) 1788

MISCELLANEOUS

WE buy for cash, Lathes, Miscellaneous Machinery Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, Rails, etc., Complete Factories. Apply to Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1563

WANTED

WANTED—CAPITALIST to join as a partner in a well paying business. For full particulars please write to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1814

WANTED—RING DOUBLING FRAMES new or second-hand, in perfect running order, of any make. Apply Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

WANTED.

WANTED.—Ten thousand maunds of compressed HAY, delivered at Namli Ry. Station B. B. & C. I. Please quote. N. L. BAMJI, Superintendent Forests Banswara State (S. Rajputana). 1695

ONE DYNAMO—From 200 to 300 Amps. 110 Volts also Accumulators for the same. Apply stating price, number of cells in accumulators, condition, and makers' name to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

WANTED—LANCASHIRE BOILERS: 28' to 30' long, 7' to 8' diameter. Steam 160 lbs. Fitted with the usual mountings. Must be in good condition. Apply stating makers' name, price and where seen, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Verticle Log Band Saw Mill to cut 32in. log with wheels 4ft. diameter, One Table Saw. BHARAT ENGINEERING Co., Cawnpore. 1820

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE.—14-17 H.P. 5 seater Dodge Car, Touring Body, one man's hood, with electric dynamo, self-starter, stepney wheel, lamps, very little used and in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1811

FOR SALE—Four cylinder 20 H.P., seven seater, Torpedo Body, Knight Engine, Minerva Car, with double acting wind screen, watch, speedometer, one-man hood, Bosh Magneto. Everything in Tip-Top condition and very carefully used. Exceptionally nice car Apply Box No. 844, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1815

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil, Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOUND.

DIVIDEND WARRANT for Rs. 50 (Fifty) only on British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1765

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the offices of the Association. All members of the Committee interested in weaving are requested to attend.

N. G. HUNT,
Deputy Chairman.

1781

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

PAGEANT AND FETE TO BE HELD AT POONA ON 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

AS accommodation in trains is limited, it is suggested that those who may be visiting Poona to attend this Fete, should notify their intention of travelling to the Station Master, in order that he may arrange their accommodation, beforehand so as to prevent disappointment.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1918. 1769

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, 21st September 1918.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1918.
2. To consider certain applications for donation to War Relief Funds, Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, etc.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

(By Order),
J. REYNOLDS,
Asst. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 23rd August, 1918. 1696

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED APPLICANTS.

FOR LEASE OF A COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY.

THE FACTORY has 48 single Platt's gins and Duncan Stewart's 14 gallas Hydraulic Press with Half-Press, etc., all complete, ready to be started at once, is situated at Rampur on the Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway Main Line, in the capital of this the largest and most fertile State in the United Provinces, close to the Station, in an extensive plot of land. Owner has State Monopoly and this sole factory entirely commands kupas of three of the largest Talisils or Talukas and from half to two-thirds of that of the remaining two. Adjoining British district of Bareilly has no factory and none in headquarters of other adjoining district of Moradabad, the boundary of which is only two miles from the Factory, so that considerable part of its produce is also commanded. State cotton acreage alone 25 to 30 thousand acres, and likely outturn 5 thousand bales. Quality Bengal Superfine, same as Chandausi and Kashipore. Ginning and Pressing rates, in these parts very paying. Machinery all bought, absolutely new at Bombay freshly imported end of 1912; used only about three seasons as owner interned since 1915, therefore **practically new**. Buildings sufficient and built of the very finest material at quite unusually great cost. Advertising with permission of Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner inviting applications for lease for this and also two subsequent seasons **if required**. Excellent prospects. Owner willing to retain a share in business, **if preferred**. Compelled to invite applications for lease owing to continued internment under Defence of India Act. WHAT OFFERS? Willing to accept ANYTHING WITHIN REASON. Apply sharp to

SHAUKAT ALI,
Interned,
Chhindwara, (C. P.).

1816

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI NOWROJI GOBHAI, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground (being Plot No. 9 of the West Chowpaty Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust) together with the messuage, tenements, buildings, servant's quarters, stables and motor garage standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Babulnath Second Cross Road, in the City and Island and sub-Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,818 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other piece of land under New Survey No. 7298 and by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2447 (9) and Street No. 353 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by Babulnath Third Cross Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 10 of the Bombay City Improvement Trust leased to Khan Bahadur Burjorji Dorabji Patel, on or towards the South by the said Babulnath Second Cross Road and on or towards the North by Babulnath First Cross Road and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1827

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR VASANJI NARSI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, who before his death resided at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, and at the time of his death at the village of Kathda in Cutch ..... Deceased.

Bai MANEKVAHU, widow of the said deceased, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at present at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, Executrix, according to the tenor of the said will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 26th day of May, 1916.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1813

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS

FURNITURES & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements etc.
No. 157, Abdulrehman Street,
BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 12.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI CURSETJEE LAKRAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest of any kind whatsoever in or to the said property, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Leasehold land or ground situate at Gilder Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the Agripada Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and known as Plot No. 74, of the said Estate containing by admeasurement 1,046 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3525 and 3527 together with the dwelling house, stables, outhouses, garden and all structures standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4134 (4) and Street No. 74 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a service passage, on or towards the West by the said Gilder Street, on or towards the North by Plot No. 76 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 72.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1822

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CETNRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
POPULAR PICTURES
LAST TWO DAYS OF
THE IDEAL HOLIDAY PICTURES
The Best of the Laughter making Drama
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The 5-reel Metro Masterpiece
"HIS FATHER'S SON"
featuring the New York Star
LIONEL BARRYMORE

The tale of a millionaire's bet with his son that he cannot get and keep a job for a month. The son serves as butler to an heiress, catches a burglar, holds his post and finally marries his employer.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
For a Short Season only
A UNIQUE ATTRACTION
DR. RICHARD ROWE
The Electric Wizard in connection with
THE MYSTIC FORTUNE TELLER MYSTIC MORA
The Clairvoyante
Ghostly Manifestations, Spirit Ties, Lightning Exchanges.
Something to Laugh about
Something to Think about
Something to Talk about
Prices: Re, 1, Ans 8 & 4 Box seats Rs, 2
Family Boxes for. 4 Rs. 5.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
The most sensational Serial of the Year
THE
HIDDEN HAND
Featuring
Doris, Kenyon, Sheldon Lewis, Arline Pretty and Mahlon Hamilton.
Episodes 10th and 11th, each one complete in itself.
PATHE'S PICTORIAL
A New Animated Magazine, Highly Educational
CLERMONT FERRAND
Travel—Coloured.
THE HAY BOX
Comedy by Parisian Stars,
TIME: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

CINEMA
PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Take note: to-day is the last chance to see the vital two chapters of the wonderful Serial
"The Secret Kingdom"
and the exceedingly poetic 3-Reel Drama,
"THE FOREST NYMPH"
together with a roaring Comedy
"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE SHOW!"
3 Shows to-night at 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
Pathe presents TOTO New Star Comedian
"TOTO" THE MOVIE DUMMY"
A Pantomime Farce in 2 acts.
ANOTHER NEW STAR!!!
"The Biggest little girl on Broadway"
BESSIE LOVE
In a 5-act Comedy of New York stage life
"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

"THE WHIP"

has whipped up during the current week record-breaking houses. This famous 8-Reel Drama (8,000 feet), with Continental reputation, has made a lifelong impression up here in Bombay and
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
has been invaded by surging crowds ever since Saturday last.
COME AND SEE
"THE WHIP"
This Evening—for the last time—at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
A complete Change of Programme to-morrow.
THIS SUPER PRODUCTION HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. K. D. BROS.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
ANOTHER JEWEL SUPER PRODUCTION
The Man Without a Country.
The only one moving picture made from Edward Everett Hale's mighty Classic. It is the story of a man who shirks from his duties towards his country but who is eventually brought to his proper sense of duty by the vision of a like shirker put to mental tortures on account of his treasonable attitude towards his country.
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.
USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY
Comedy Co.
LAST FEW NIGHTS!
Friday 13th
For the first time in Bombay
The Laughter Festival of New York
"IN QUARANTINE"
By the author of "Fair and Warmer"
Saturday, 14th
he Hit of London, New York and Bombay
"FAIR AND WARMER"
Sunday Matinee at 5-30
Final Performance
The Great Farcical Comedy
"IN QUARANTINE."
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.
TO-DAY 6 30 P. M.
CHARLES HARDING
in Shakepearean Recitals.
BABY MARY OSBOURNE
The Little Cuddy Kid in
"A LITTLE PATRIOT"
A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 parts.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A SELIG ANIMAL FEATURE
THE LAD AND THE LION
This film excels any other animal film Selig has ever produced.
Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionary Depot in India.
(Established Over Half a Century Ago)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Ganny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

POONA ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARYAN CINEMA

Sat. 7th to Fri. 13th Sept.
3 SHOWS at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
Rates Rs 3, 2, 1-8, 1; As. 12, 8 & 4.
Mr. PHALKE'S MASTERPIECH
The Birth of Shri Krishna
The 4th Instalment of The Hidden Hand from Sat. 14th & The Exile of Shri Rama from Sat. 28th
Krishnajanma at our Sholapur Branch from Saturday 14th.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Bay monsoon strengthened but Bombay monsoon, is giving rain except locally in the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal and local in Bihar and Orissa, Central India east in Madras, Deccan and east Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the south-east of the United Provinces, south of the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches; Diamond Island, Myitkyina two; Akyab, Bhamo three; Tezpur, Gauhati one and a half; Silchar, Jessore two; Mymensingh three, Jagdalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in south of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Sept. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.83 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 ,,
Dew Point	73.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.763 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 ,,
Minimum do.	77.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.SE.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	78 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inches
Total fall during month	1.88 ,,
Do. do. year	34.27 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Sept.....	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill:		LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill:	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thur	12	m	2	27	6	12	m	8	30	20	5
		2	22a	24	11		8	52a	17	11
Fri.	13	m	3	37	4	13	9	25	13	8
		3	12a	24	8		9	45a	18	6
Sat.	14	m	4	46	4	14	m	11	0	15	9
		4	2a	23	9			10	58a	18	9
Sun.	15	m	6	6	4	15					
		5	47a	23	9			0	55a	21	6
Mon.	16	m	7	27	2	16	m	0	33	7	7
		7	1a	24	4			1	3a	20	4
Tues.	17	m	8	33	1	17	m	1	48	18	0
		8	36a	25	5			2	45a	9	0
Wed.	18	m	9	18	1	18	m	2	41	17	3
		9	27a	26	10		3	29a	17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Sept. 12 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45m.
,, 13 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	6h. 26m.	6h. —m.
,, 16 (Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 41m.
,, 17 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 0m.
,, 18 (Wednesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.

ses of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Sept. 5d. 4h. 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 7h. 3.3m. p.m., Full Moon 20d 6h. 30.9m. p.m., Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8.6m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th September, 1918 was 30.048 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 12th September, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a thunderstorm and 0.96in. of rain, and the sky is moderately clouded there. Elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the west Punjab. Day temperature continues above the average in the eastern districts; night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Allahabad where the sky is overcast. Humidity has risen in the east of the division, but remains in defect in the west. Day temperature continues above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average in south Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah, while night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.10in. of rain. Skies have cleared in Central India West, but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Central India West and at a few stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is in defect at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the south-west and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 1.71in. of rain and Sholapur 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature remains above the average in the north of the division, but has fallen in the south and is in defect at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the north Punjab, on the south Kathiawar coast, in south Hyderabad, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast; the largest amount is 1.17in. at Hyderabad. There are some indications that the Bay monsoon is extending into the east of the United Provinces, and local rainfall may occur there and in the north of the Central Provinces. But in the north-east of the Peninsula rainfall will probably decrease.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 12th of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temg. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temg. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 2 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	0	—0.01
Do. (1 th Sept) ..	92.6	79.0	58			
Jask	92.2	79.8	85	—	0	—0.08
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do (1th Sep) ..	84.2	78.9	82	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.7	77.9	62	—	1.57	—3.32
Rawalpindi ..	91.9	63.0	73	0.96	13.92	—6.79
Lahore	98.1	74.7	52	—	6.97	—3.98
Hissar	94.3	72.9	54	—	6.04	—3.76
Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	95.0	75.8	55	..	10.26	—10 07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	76.9	53	..	11.65	—9.74
Mainpuri	99.8	76.2	60	..	11.82	—9 15
Jhansi	99.4	76.5	62	..	14.40	—10.40
Cawnpore	97.2	79.1	91	..	15.82	—12.31
Allahabad	94.8	78.7	80	..	25.29	—5.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.8	76.6	67	—	0	—3.15
Karachi	83.7	77.4	73	—	0.16	—5.71
Ajmer	94.6	76.3	55	—	5.53	—11.50
Jaipur	95.7	71.6	98	—	8.48	—11.40
Kotah	95.0	75.8	55	..	14.24	—7.66
Mount Abu	78.4	54.1	91	..	35 53	—16 89
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.6	74.3	65	—	2.77	—9.93
Dwarka	85.6	79.5	79	..	1.03	—12.19
Veraval	92.0	78.4	76	0.10	9.76	—10.45
Rajkot	96.3	69.0	72	..	8.64	—10 15
Bhavnagar Para ..	94.8	72.8	75	..	6.75	—13 59
Surat	88.6	76.5	73	..	16.48	—20.61
Ahmedabad	95.0	70.0	72	..	7.13	—18 72
Deesa	94.1	76.6	77	..	10 22	—9.78
Neemuch	89.7	69 0	80	..	18.86	—9 8
Indore	89.8	68.1	77	..	14.65	—1 02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.1	75.6	77	..	37.10	—9 10
Sangor	90 0	74.2	74	..	31.11	—6 12
Hoshangabad ..	90 1	75.6	84	..	25 80	—1a 62
Khandwa	93.4	73 3	76	..	18.05	—10 55
Akola	96.8	75.0	57	..	9.03	—14.56
Amraoti	95.0	74.8	64	..	16.71	—9 44
Nagpur	92.2	72.8	9	..	27.03	—1a 86
Chanda	91.1	74.8	75	..	34.25	—7.25
Raipur	91.6	76 0	78	..	60.4	+20 82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	77.5	84	0.01	21.81	—40 97
Ratnagiri	85.7	74.8	78	..	50 85	—88 31
Marmugao	89.0	—	86	—	61.25	—0 84
Karwar	84.9	73 2	94	..	60.1	—44.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.8	71.4	53	0.02	3.67	—11.48
Ahmednagar	90 8	69.8	63	0.06	5.17	—11.40
Poona	88.0	66.5	74	—	14.19	—6.17
Sholapur	79.6	70.0	72	0.11	6.28	—11.69
Bijapur	82.7	70 5	69	0.04	2.17	—8.7
Belgaum	82 0	62.7	87	..	16.45	—20.59
Aurangabad	93.8	71.8	63	..	6.42	—15.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.2	72 2	74	..	10.07	—10.78
Hyderabad	87.1	73.2	84	1.71	11 01	—9 89
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86 0	74.1	82	—	56.34	—46.81
Calicut	84 2	74.3	92	—	41.04	—38.41
Cochin	86.7	74.6	79	—	38.54	—34.75
Colombo	87.7	74.3	77	—	10.20	—8.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	93 6	5.2	88	0.95	16.86	—3.44
Bellary	90.5	71.4	61	0.00	1.97	—5.96
Cuddapah	97.4	76.3	85	0.16	8.54	—6.67
Madras	91.0	79.6	93	0.08	6.48	—5.84
Bangalore	84.1	65.7	78	..	7.81	—7.48
Coimbatore	94.4	76.1	78	..	9.53	—7.53
Trichinopoly ..	101.4	77.3	80	..	7.32	—1 05
Negapatam	95.5	79.0	78	..	5.09	—3.48

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was good rain during the week in Savantvadi and parts of Ratnagiri, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Baroda. The fall was slight elsewhere in the Presidency. More rain is still needed in almost all districts. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in Karachi; they are withering in parts of the Eastern Deccan, the Karnatak, Karachi, Larkana Kathiawar and Kolhapur, but are in fair to good condition elsewhere. Sowing of kharif crops continues in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Palanpur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of rabi crops is retarded in the Karnatak. Transplantation of rice continues in the coastal tracts and in Karachi and Larkana. Scarcity of fodder is felt in several districts and Native States, especially in Gujarat but pasture has generally improved with the recent rain. Cattle are in poor condition in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Belgaum and Kaira. The supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient but for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind, Kaira, Surat, Poona and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains rose slightly in Gujarat and the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 31st August, 1918, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 3, Kaira District 54, Broach District—Broach City 11, other places 39, Surat District 4, West Khandesh District 90, Thana District 3, Satara District 81, Nasik District 42, Poona District 49, Sholapur District 5, Belgaum District 16, Dharwar District—Hubli City 35, other places 163, Bijapur District 54, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, Akalkot State 20, Savnur State 58, Cutch State—Mandvi 1, Mundra 2, other places 1, Satara Agency 31, Mahi Kantha Agency 7, Rewa Kantha Agency 3, Kathiawar Agency—Porbunder 6, other places 79, total 909.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 732 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of accidental injuries:—Hampshires, Lieut. H. B. E. Hine.

Wounded:—R.A.M.C., Captain A. J. Ire.

Missing:—R.E., Major P. J. Saglan, North Staffordshires, Lieut. G. R. H. Clark, Shropshires, Captain B. H. Sparrow.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices.—All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Order solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11 Telegrams: Gundisar

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

			Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	—	2,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
" "	Sales of East Indian	—	450
"	Imports	—	—
Mid. Americans spot trading value		—	24.97
Egyptian F.G.F sakeill.idls		—	30.19
New York 10-0 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Oct.	25.50
		Jan.	24.45
		Mar.	24.35

New orle ns ma ket closed to-day.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price:
Sept	—
Oct:	24.55
Nov:	24.31
Dec:	24.18
Jan.	24.02

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
Sept:	25.60
Oct.	24.73
Nov	24.51
Dec.	24.38
Jan.	24.24

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	30.19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th

M.G.	Bengal Good	—	19.75
"	Fully Good	—	20.50
"	Fine	—	21.00
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	—	22.00
"	" Fully Good	—	22.75
"	" Fine	—	23.25
"	Broach Good	—	25.25
"	Fully Good	—	25.50
"	Fine	—	25.75

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, Sept 10th

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate:

Rs			Rs.
28,000 were alloted	to Calcutta	—	3,09,000
2,81,000 " "	to Bombay	—	
Nil " "	to Madras	—	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/6.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 18% { above that rate in full

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
14,21,000	were allotted to Calcutta	—	36,91,600
12,21,000 "	" to Bombay	—	
4,49,000 "	" to Madras	—	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/5 29/32.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 18% { above that rate in full;

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale		—	Rs. 46,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week		—	30,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9th

Day's	Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	Nil
"	Exports to Great Britain	—	Nil
"	to Continent	—	—
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)		—	9½
Demand Bills		—	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars		—	101½

New York, Sept. 10th

Day's	Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	28,000
"	Exports to Great Britain	—	—
"	to Continent	—	—
Futures at New York Oct.		—	9,000
" "	Jan.	—	35.90
"	Mar.	—	34.15
Spot Cotton at New York		—	34.10
"	Orleans	—	36.75
Futures at New Orleans	Oct....	—	New orleans market closed to-day.
"	Jan....	—	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal		—	9½
Demand Bills		—	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars		—	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	58½ X. D.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	56½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	67 7/16
Government Securities 3 %	59
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 10th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£106½
5 % New.	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 10th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Paid	—
Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid	—

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	78/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value.	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	17/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	18/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Nominal	3/1½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	2/2

AMUSEMENTS.

"A SCENE FROM "WHO'S GUILTY?" CHAPTER NO. 1 (PATHE).

WHO'S GUILTY? IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BEAT

Is a type of play which should be seen by every one and is interesting and full of action. It drives Home

A GREAT MORAL TRUTH.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Gaiety Theatre
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW At 8-30
THE GAIETY CO. presents
— VARIETIES —
AND THE WORLD'S ENORMOUS SUCCESS
WHO'S GUILTY?
featuring
ANNA NILSON & TOM MOORE
In a series of thrilling Dramas each story of which independent and complete in itself.
THE FIRST TWO DRAMAS
TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH
AND
BEYOND RECALL.

WHO'S GUILTY?
HOLD THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

Nominal quotations this morning were Rs. 903 for Fine Broach September and Rs. 875 for fully Good Broach April May. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 905 and Rs. 880 respectively and advanced to Rs. 885 for April May, but later on business was done at Rs. 903 and Rs. 880 for September and April May, and then at Rs. 901 and Rs. 875. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 902 for September and Rs. 880 for April May, and at 6 p.m. rates were as under.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton. Prices are irregular after the market having been closed for three days.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	—	Sept.	— Rs. 913
Good Sawginned Dharwar	—	"	— " 910
" M. G. Coompta	—	"	— " 845
" " Westerns	—	"	— " 885

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach	— April/May 1919	— Rs.	880

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

September closed 918.
New April 880.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 12th SEPT. 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		755	715	668	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar				925	"
M.G. Westerns ..				815	"
M.G Coompta ..				860	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..				910	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			800		"
M.G. Anjar ..			915		"
M.G Vundra ..			945		"
M.G Limbdi Wadhwan			890		"
Laktar Ginned ..			—	950	"
M.G. Athni Miraj ..					
M.G. Broach ..		900	880		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 11th Sept. 1918.

Cotton	3,976 bales
Wheat	1305 cwts.
Linseed	18,357 "
Rape, &c.	301 "
Gingellyseed	465 "
Poppyseed	12 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3,178 "
Rice	58,771 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	1,780 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	2,875 "
Jowar	1,483 "
Maize	323 "
Sundries	4,825 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Sept. 12th—6-0 p.m.

Ready.		Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.			Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, White Delhi	70-80	—	72	0	0	10	3	0
" " Cawnpore	70-80	—	70	0	0	10	2	0
" Karachi Bangla	..	—	70	0	0	10	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	—	9	0	0	9	6	0
" Cawnpore		—	9	0	0	9	6	0
" Yellow Cawnpore		—	10	0	0	10	6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	—	10	2	0	10	8	0
" Thin	..	—	9	12	0	10	2	0
Teelseed, White 85.15		—	90	0	0	—	—	—
" Gajar 75.25		—	85	0	0	—	—	—
" Gajar 50.50		—	80	0	0	—	—	—
" Black	..	—	70	0	0	—	—	—
Poppyseed, White	..	—	12	0	0	12	8	0
Groundnuts		—	68	0	0	—	—	—
Mowrasseed		—	8	8	0	—	—	—
Barley		—	51	0	0	7	4	0
Castorseed		—	93	0	0	10	8	0

Forward:		Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	—	9 0 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—	10 0 8
Linseed May	—	12 3 0
Linseed Sept.	—	10 11 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 12th, 1918.

		Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
David & Co. 16	—	1—3—4
Spa Gurji No. 16	—	1—3—2
Simplex No. 10	—	1—6—14
Coward No. 10	—	1—6—15
Tiebe Harbay No. 20	—	1—1—2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 12th, 1918.

				Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	—	—	—	1 5 15/4
" Demand	—	—	—	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—	—	—	1 6 6/4
Fcs. Demand	—	—	—	194
American Dollars	—	—	—	279
Hongkong "	—	—	—	247½
Shanghai	—	—	—	342
Japan	—	—	—	153¾
Singapore	—	—	—	166

Market Steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 7th Sept. 1918.

LIABILITIES.

			Rs
Capital	—	—	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	—	Rs.	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		120,75,143	
" Deposits at Branches		58,93,243	
			1,79,68,386
Other Deposits	—	—	31,76,45,077
Post Bills	—	—	4 241
Sundries	—	—	17,12 980
		Rs.	35,74,30,684

ASSETS.

		Rs
Government Securities	—	5,80 03,247
Other authorised Securities	—	19,87,480
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	—	2,33,05,083
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	—	12,81,51,068
Bills Discounted and Purchased	—	97,26,839
Dead Stock	—	8,97 349
Stamps	—	3,247
Bullion	—	—
Balances with other Banks	—	3,88 989
Sundries	—	13 13,905
Cash	—	13,56,62,457
	Rs.	35,74 30 684

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-0-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3mSd/s 1/6 15/32.
D. D. on France —
Credit 3mSd/s Fr. 26½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153½.
60 D/St Japan Rs. 149½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 242½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 342.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98½.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened weak and there was a collapse in the prices all round. At the close there was a slight recovery from the lowest rates but the tone of the market continues to be weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,412½, Swan 740, x.d., Standard 1,870 x.d., Simplex 820 x.d., Shapurji 135, Pearls 6,37½, New Greats 392½, M. Petit 2,750 x.d., Madhowji 2,380, Laxmi Cotton 2,000, Kohinoor 1,525 x.d., Kastoorchand 1,490, Ind. Malwa 365, Ind. Bleaching 187½ Filnay 540, Fazulbhoy 825, David 575 x.d., Currimbhoy 382½ Crescent 275, Colaba 1,600, Century 480, Cen. India 2,615, By. Cotton 800, By. United 1,027½ x.d., By. Dyeing 1,515 x.d., Advance 1,500, Tata Mill 980, Vishnu 1,000, Bundi 25-8, Cen. Mining 37, Ind. Cement 330, Katni Ord. 252½, x.d., Katni Defd. 1,860 x.d., Tata O. 270, Tata New 100 p. Tata Old d. 1,340, Tata New D. 540p. Alcocks 722½, By. Burma 740, By. Tramway 410, By. Steam 372½.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,430, Swan 740, Standard 1,882½, Simplex 832½, Shapurji 135, Pearls 652½, New Greats 400, M. Petit 2,800, Madhowji 2,375, Kohinoor 1,550, Kastoorchand 1,490 Ind. Malwa 355, Ind. Bleaching 187½, Finlay 540, Fazulbhoy 832½, Currimbhoy 385, David 580, Crescent 265, Century 490, Cen. India 2,615, By. United 1,040, By. Dyeing 1,480, By. Cotton 800, Bundi 28, Ind. Cement 330, Tata O. 270, Tata D. 1,880, Katni Ord. 262½, Katni Defd 1,890, Alcocks 725, By. Burma 735, By. Tramway 410, By. Steam 370.

TO BE HEALTHY AND STRONG BUY
ANGEL'S FOOD.

Dr. Mann:—"Angel's Food is the right food for all and is very similar in composition to the foods which are in English market."

Rupee ONE per tin. Postage extra.

A harmless Rose flower laxative.

"SUVARNARAJ GULKAND"

Highly appreciated by Dr. Mann and leading Doctors. Admirably useful in allaying the hot feeling in the rain and general system.

Rupee ONE per tin. Postage extra.

Available in Bombay Swadeshi Stores and others.

Agents—
JOSHI & SONS
GIRGAUM BACK ROAD
BOMBAY No. 4.

GROUND RAZORS & SET

Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As 8 each. New Handles Re. 1 each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEW & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Stat

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fourth criminal sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Thursday morning, Mr. Justice Macleod presiding. There are twelve cases committed to the present Sessions of which seven are for theft, two for attempt to murder, one for murder, one for counterfeiting King's coin and one for falsification of accounts.

THEFTS AND MURDER

Ahmed Wariem was charged with theft of a bundle of clothes valued at Rs. 12 the property of Dinmahmad Shaik Baksh, was found guilty and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Vishram Kamji was charged with theft of a purse containing Rs. 12 from the person of Tulsidas Narandas was found guilty and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Tookia Laxman was charged with two offences of theft, of saree belonging to the wife of Dhanaji Dagu and Rs. 6 belonging to Sitaram Shivcharan, was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment

Sadoo Rama was charged with attempt of murder of one Naribhai on 31st May last by stabbing her in the abdoman with a knife.

Accused was a boarder in the compalining, house, on 31 May last he was enraged as the food was not cooked according to his taste and taking an opportunity he stabbed her while the complainant was sleep. She was removed to Hospital where she was treated for two months. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Emperor vs. Balu Raghu.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a common Jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with committing theft of three currency notes of Rs. 5 each from the person of one Somaya Paragha, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Purnanand and Co., a firm of solicitors. On 3rd July, the peon came out of the Bank of Bombay and was passing through Apollo Street, when the accused put his hand into his (the peon's) pocket and snatched away the notes. The complainant seized the accused, who threw him down. The complainant having raised an alarm, the accused was seized by some passerby and handed over to the police

Mr. Campbell appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. F. Munshi defended the accused.

The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of theft against the accused. As the accused had previous convictions ranging from 1903 to 1912, his Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL CASE FAILS.

Emperor vs. Prabhakar Dattatraya Dhakrus.

The accused was charged with theft of a postal letter under section 52 of the Indian Post Offices Act.

The accused had been employed in the General Port Office since three months as a sorting clerk. On 13th August last, the accused was seen taking down some notes in Marathi on a piece of paper by another clerk through a pigeon hole. At that time the accused was sorting some letters. The other clerk informed the head clerk, who asked the accused to produce the notes he had taken down. When the accused produced the notes, a letter was found among the notes and it was apparently not sorted, i.e., put into the proper pigeon hole. The notes also were made other than instructionships. When questioned the accused said that the letter was put into his pocket by mistake along with the notes. He did not know that the letter was there until he brought out the other papers before the head clerk.

Mr. T. M. Kajiji appeared for the Crown.

Mr. N. M. Patvardhan defended the accused. The Jury returned a virdict of "not guilty" against the accused by 6 to 3. His Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged and acquitted.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A RENT ACT CASE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

Purshottam Kanji and two others vs. Dr. Vajeram S. Divan.

(Before The Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

This was a civil Extraordinary Application against the decision of the Third Judge Small Causes Court, Bombay, who passed an order granting the opponent nearly five months' time to vacate by 30th November next.

The Petitioners filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against the opponent to recover possession of a portion of their premises situated at Dady Shet Agiary Lane Bombay. The monthly tenancy was terminated at the end of April 1918 and the petitioners were entitled to the possession thereof on the 1st of May 1918. The petitioners are piece-goods merchants and as such they have the sole agency to sell the goods manufactured by the Dinshaw Petit Mills and the Manekji Petit Mills Limited. The petitioners also have a large business of piece goods imported from England. The petitioners have to keep large godowns to store their goods. Owing to the large production in the Mills and want of corresponding delivery to their constituents on acount of scarcity of waggons in the Railway and partial stoppage of communication, godowns had to be secured at any price by the petitioners. To obviate the difficulty, thus caused the petitioners purchased the property in suit with the intention of turning it into godowns. The eastern portion of the premises has been turned into a godown, and the western portion has been in the possession of the opponent who refused to vacate. On the completion of the sale of the said property the petitioners got their vendor to give notice to the opponent to vacate. The petitioners who had by 18th March completed the sale gave another notice to vacate and gave over possession by 30th April 1918. The opponent ignored the notices and made certain allegations which were intended to delay and to annoy the petitioners The petitioners on 13th June 1918 filed a suit to eject the opponent.

The Third Judge passed an order granting the opponent time to vacate by 30th November next. The petitioners then moved the Full Court of the Small Causes Court for setting aside the above order and for a hearing de novo, on taking evidence which the petitioners wanted to place before the Court. The Full Court refused to interfere on the ground that they had no jurisdiction.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments discharged the rule.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya with Mr. Shingne appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta appeared for the opponent.

MANKAME BROS
ENGRAVERS & RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI Rd BOMBAY.

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL'S WILL.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BANSILAL QUASHED.

Bansilal Motilal: Appellant and 1st defendant v. Govindlal Bansilal 1st respondent and plaintiff and Mukundlal Bansilal and others respondents and defendants 2 to 9; and Bansilal Motilal: appellant and plaintiff v. Govindlal Bansilal and others: respondents and defendants.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Macleod)

These appeals arose out of the motions made in two suits 678 of 1917 and 688 of 1917 before Mr. Justice Kajiji. The first was a suit by Govindlal and his brother, the sons of Bansilal, against Bansilal and their other brothers for administration of the estate of Motilal Shivlal, a Hyderabad Banker, who had large properties both in Hyderabad and in Bombay and for recognition of the will alleged to have been executed by Motilal. The second suit was instituted by Bansilal and two of his minor sons by their next friend against Govindlal and his adult brother for partition of the property left by Motilal Shivlal on the fact of its being ancestral. On 19th July 1917 an order was made for the appointment of a receiver of the properties both in Hyderabad and in Bombay the order with regard to Hyderabad properties being made with the consent of Bansilal on the 23rd July it was suspended; and on the 29th September it was received, and the receiver was ordered to act at once. In consequence of this order he left Bombay for Hyderabad on the 2nd October and on the 4th October began taking an inventory of the pedhi of Motilal Shivlal in Hyderabad City; and took possession of cash which he found there and had it transferred to a lower room which was locked. On the 5th October he went again to continue the inventory, but officers of the Hyderabad police then appeared on the scene and had an interview with him and early on the morning of the 6th had another interview with him, and shortly afterwards on the same day went to see Mr. Hydari, the Home Secretary and had an interview with him. At that interview Mr. Hydari said that the Nizam's Government was very jealous of its jurisdiction and that it would not allow any order of the High Court of Bombay to be carried out within its jurisdiction without its own court sanctioning it.

Two petitions were subsequently on the same day put in by the parties in which they asked for permission for the inventory proceed and for the receiver to put seals upon the doors. No answer was given to that petition till the 17th October. But Mr. Hydari stated on the 6th that if a petition was brought to him signed by the parties he would look up the precedents and if feasible have the necessary order issued for the receiver to go on with his work, but if it was necessary he would ask the receiver that all parties should move the High Court at Hyderabad with their consent to have the order of the High Court of Bombay carried out.

On the 17th of October an order was issued by the Home Secretary in reply to the petitions in which it was stated that it was requested that if the parties wanted to give charge of lands and properties situate within the limits of the Nizam's dominions to the receiver appointed by the Bombay High Court the parties should as usual take the order of the courts of the Exalted Sircar only.

BANSILAL RESTRAINED.

On the 10th December an order was obtained from Mr. Justice Kajiji upon motion whereby Bansilal was restrained from recovering or realizing any debts or outstandings of the firm of Motilal Shivlal or rents and profits of the properties left at his death in the territories of H. E. H. the Nizam as well as in Secunderabad with the reservation that if any of the debts, outstandings, or rents were likely to become time-barred, then Govindlal and Mukundlal were at liberty to file suits in the court of law at Hyderabad and Bansilal should be made a party to such suits. Bansilal was further restrained from charging, incumbering, dealing with or disposing of the properties moveable or immoveable situate within the territories of H. E. H. the Nizam and from expending money out of the moneys coming into his hands on behalf of the estate in Hyderabad or Secunderabad, without the previous consent or direction of the Receiver and it was further ordered that Bansilal should hand over certain moneys to the Receiver or pay the same to the Bombay pedhi unless otherwise ordered by the Hyderabad authorities, and in the latter case Bansilal was restrained from dealing with the said moneys until the further order of the Court. These moneys were Rs. 20,000 which had been locked up by the receiver in the pedhi at Hyderabad on the 4th October. It was further ordered that Bansilal should allow the debtors of Govindlal and his brother to take inspection do die in them of the accounts of the business and properties at Hyderabad and Secunderabad and to have access to the pedhi at all reasonable times and that Bansilal should allow Govindlal and his brother to place their seals on the rooms locked by the Receiver at Hyderabad and to keep watchmen until the Receiver was able to take charge of the properties except that if Govindlal and Mukundlal were prevented from putting their seals Bansilal should put seals on the rooms provided by the receiver in the presence of Govindlal and Mukundlal and shall not interfere with the seals or open the rooms.

Bansilal at the end of the month presented a petition to the Hyderabad authorities praying to be allowed to take Rs. 30,000 in order to enable him to obey the order of the High Court. On the 15th February a reply was given that the previous order was perfectly clear, and the order of the High Court of 10th December was not complied with in respect of the Rs. 30,000 Thereafter the receiver presented a petition to the Chief Justice of Hyderabad praying that he might be allowed to continue to make an inventory and pending orders on the petition he might be allowed to place his seals on the doors of the rooms locked by him on the 23rd February 1918. A reply was given by the registrar instructing the receiver to seek redress in the law courts of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. Bansilal did not remit Rs. 30,000 to Bombay or to any other place outside the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Courts and in consequence a motion was made calling on him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. The contempt charged was, hrst receiving from the Hyderabad authorities two cheques of Rs. 300 each in respect of Shivlal Motilal's estate, secondly, non-compliance with the order regarding Rs. 30,000, thirdly, non-compliance with the order for giving inspection and fourthly, non-compliance with the direction for affixing seals. Long before the contempt motion Bansilal had in fact remitted Rs. 50,000 in all to the receiver. Mr. Justice Kajiji held the contempt proved in all the four particulars. The present appeals were appeals, first, from his Lordship's order dated the 10th December and secondly, from his lordship's decision finding Bansilal guilty of contempt.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for Bansilal.

Mr. B. G. Desai and the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for Govindlal.

After a prolonged hearing their Lordships delivered judgment in the appeals.

JUSTICE SCOTT'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said that the order of the 17th October of the Hyderabad authorities was very carefully considered and it was the duty of this court to recognize the Hyderabad State as one which had its responsible courts of Justice and judicial machinery which entitled it to be treated as any other foreign country would be by a British Court of Justice. That the Hyderabad authorities should have asserted their authority as they had done, was by no means surprising having regard to the importance of the estate. As to the order directing Bansilal to transfer Rs. 30,000 out of Hyderabad territory, the question very naturally arose whether such an order did not require of Bansilal neglect of the express wishes of the Hyderabad authorities who controlled the disposition of property in their territory. His Lordship after a consideration of the facts proved was not prepared to say that the order was a wrong order in law. But, in his opinion, it would have been much better if the court had not passed it as it was calculated to give rise to a position which might indicate discourtesy to the Hyderabad authorities by the Bombay High Court However the moneys had been paid to receiver and the order should not be set aside. As to the seals, that order should never have been made. It was an unnecessary order and it clearly was calculated to give rise to the impression that the wish of the Hyderabad authorities had been disregarded. In dealing with the motion for contempt referring to the receipt of two cheques of Rs. 300, his Lordship said it was impossible to conceive that such an action would be treated as a contempt of court worth notice if it had not been for the hostile relations between the parties. In his Lordship's opinion the act of contempt charged was not one which really called for the notice of the court. As to Rs. 30,000 Bansilal was obviously in a position of great difficulty and he had done the best he could in remitting Rs. 30,000 to the receiver. With regard to the seals he was in a position of equal difficulty and eventually he had summoned up courage by putting the receiver's seals although it might be in violation of the wishes of the Hyderabad authorities As to inspection he was disposed to think that there had been a technical contempt but if was of a trivial character hardly worth the notice of the court.

JUSTICE MACLEOD'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in the course of his judgment, observed that the order of the learned judge directing Bansilal to hand over moneys to the receiver, and if otherwise ordered by the Hyderabad authorities restraining him from dealing with the moneys, seemed to disregard entirely the order which had been made by the Hyderabad authorities on the 17th October, and in disregarding that order the learned judge had made a mistake. His Lordship would go rather further because it seemed to him that the order of the learned judge showed a want of courtesy to the Hyderabad authorities. It seemed to him opposed to the ideas of international country and also inconsistent with the dignity of the High Court that an attempt should be made to get round the order of the 17th October and to effect by indirect means what had been distinctly published in that order. In his opinion therefore the order should clearly, never have been made and he would set aside that part of the order of the 10th December. The part of the order relating to the putting of seals on the rooms locked by the receiver, should, his Lordship thought, be also set aside. Dealing with the contempt held proved by the learned judge against Bansilal, his Lordship said that in considering his judgment the learned judge seemed to have been observed by the idea that it was a necessary inference from the action of the Hyderabad Police on the 5th October that they had been instigated by Bansilal although he did admit that he had not sufficient materials to bring home that inference and instigation to Bansilal. His Lordship then went into the circumstances under which Rs. 600 had been received by Bansilal and said it was impossible to hold that Bansilal was guilty of any contempt of this court by getting that Rs. 600. As to Bansilal's neglect in handing over the moneys to the receiver, although it might be said that he had disregarded the order, it certainly was in circumstances which prevented his action from amounting to contempt of court. In his Lordship's, opinion Bansilal must be very decidedly acquitted of contempt of court in the matter of giving inspection. His Lordship also acquitted Bansilal of contempt in not putting seals on the rooms of the pedhi at Hyderabad.

The court's order on the first appeal was that Govindlal was to pay Bansilal's Costs of the appeal and half of Bansilal's costs in the lower court and half his costs. All other costs to be costs in the cause. on the second appeal Govindlal was to get his costs from the appellant in the lower court of the motion and affidavits in support but Govindlal was to pay Bansilal all the other costs in both courts.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

637-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E. J. Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part heard.

S C 745-18—Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

C C 681-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

951-18—Hiralal Th & Co., Gullam Hossein Bundealli Hurji v. Rajaballi Allana, Jehangir & S.

1054-18—Crawford B & Co., The Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. v. Moorji Lakhamsey, Rustomji & G.

LONG CAUSES.

69-18—M V Gokhale Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai & anr, Payne & Co., In person.

1058-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji, Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhalerao v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D, Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs Kalidas Dharamsi and Co. a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

259-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v. Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D & L.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors, Mans H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co Jehangir & S. Little & Co

883-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersay and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

743-18—G B Pandya Manecklal Narsey v. Narsey Jiwan & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

124-16—Payne & Co., Jehrabai & ors v. Essofally Jivaji & anr, Captain & V, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

468-17—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Mohanlal Ramprasad a firm, Mer K & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

828-18—Mehta D & L, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v. Narsidas Jekissondas Shroff, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 15-7-18.

315-16—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lok Mahomed Jamal Kajuria.

316-16—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lok Cassum Kajuria.

LONG CAUSES.

849-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla and M, Part heard, 9-8-18.

684-17—Jamsetji R & D Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v. Verchand Dalchharam a firm and anr, Hiralal Th and Co., Khandwalla & Co., Part heard, 16-7-18.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Kaikhusroo Hirjibhai Printer and Co. a firm, Dastur and Co.

ADJOURNED PETITION.

In Re Suit No. 1149-18 and Re Indian Arbitration Act IX/99—Edg G W & Co., Nagindas Vijbhukhandas a firm Petrs v. Tribhuwandas Naratamdas a firm, Respondents, Motichand & D.

ALLEGED CHEATING

CASE DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Ashton at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde of the C.I.D., charged Gulabchand Pitambar and seven others with cheating Mulji Bhimji Thakkar, a Bhatia aged 45, in respect of Rs. 1,900, on July 15, in that they dishonestly induced him to marry Dayabai, wife of the second accused as the daughter of a Bhatia and with abetment.

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, B. K. Mistry, B. J. Dhondi, Mohanlal M. Desai, Gadkari, J. J. Rele and Chakra Narayan appeared for the accused Mr. Balubhai T. Desai watched the case on behalf of the complainant

The prosecution case was that the complainant wanted to marry and the first accused told him that Dayabai was his daughter and if he paid him Rs. 1,900 he would give her in marriage to him, although she was a "kunbi" (cultivator) and was married to the second accused. The accused combined together to cheat the complainant and got him married to Dayabai at Kurla; the amount of Rs. 1,900 was then paid as agreed upon by the complainant. The second accused had made a complaint to the police at Amalner that the other accused had kidnapped his wife, and the police in the course of their enquiries found that all the accused, including the second, but excepting the seventh had attested the document.

On the last occasion when the case was heard Mr. Dhondi had argued that as the sum of Rs. 1,900 had been paid for buying a girl for marriage, it was an immoral bargain and opposed to public policy. It could not be enforced in a Civil Court, and what could not be enforced in a Civil Court, could not form the subject matter of a charge in a Criminal Court. He also submitted that a complainant could not be allowed to harass a party with a criminal prosecution when he could not enforce a civil remedy.

Mr. Raghunathrao had submitted that the form of marriage resorted to in this particular case was "asura" marriage in which according to the Hindu custom the bride's father was given money.

The Magistrate held that a criminal prosecution would not lie.

The accused were discharged.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of an Indian Christian boy, Antone Fernandes, aged six. The boy was knocked down and injured by a carriage belonging to Mr. Dorabji Framji of Bandra while he was walking on the road. It was stated that the carriage was being driven fast, and that the driver neither rang the bell nor shouted. Narayan Fakir, the driver was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of a month's hard labour, and as he was unable to pay the fine he was sent to the jail.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received while the deceased was knocked down by a carriage driven by Narayan in a rash and negligent manner.

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(7)	Rye House plot in 4 vols.	3	0 0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsis v Mahomedans (Second Day).
Special Meeting of the Committte of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

War Loan closes.
Poona Races: First Meeting, 4th Day.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsis v Mahomedans (Third Day).
Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 16.

Khordad Sal (Parsi holiday); Banks closed.
Quadrangular Cricket Final matches commence.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa's public lecture (illustrated by slides) on "Child welfare in a Model Municipality," Excelsior Theatre, Fort 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

Catholic Library Members' Social, 6 p.m.
Poona Pageant and Fete.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 9 p.m.
Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 8-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT G. I. P. BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Band of the Indian Defence Force Railway Battalion will play at the G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute this evening at 6 p.m.

CLERKS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union, Mr. J. H. Jhabwala will deliver a lecture on "The Clerk in Bombay", to-morrow, in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to all clerks.

THE GLORIA CHURCH.

The following are further donations towards the Church in answer to the appeal for funds to pay off the debts:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 10,040-8-6; since last acknowledgment Rs. 1,061-15-0. Total Rs. 11,102-7-6.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bandar-Abbas Duba' Bushire Charbar and Dasai will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 11-0 a.m. on Sunday the 15th instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. Mangesh Ramrao on "Devotion" on Sunday at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Free Library Hall of the Temperance Club, New Foras Road, Dongre's Building, Bombay.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY CAVEL.

At the Social of the members of this institution held on Wednesday evening Mr. David Thompson gave an interpretation on "Via Dolorosa" by a North County Curate. The Whist Drive prizes presented by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pereira were won by Mrs. Rose D'Souza and Mr. J. P. Jacobs.

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

The Bombay Representative Council of Missions requests that on Sunday, 15th Sept. in all our congregations, in addition to Special Prayers for rain, an announcement be made appointing the following Tuesday as a special day of prayer for rain. In addition to this, seeing the probable imminency of famine, that all be urged to continue in fervent prayer that such a calamity may be averted.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mystery is the breath of life to the average amusement-seeker. He—or she, for that matter—loves to be up against something that looks like black magic, but which one knows quite well is not. And he likes to try to find out "how it's done." The entertainment provided by Dr. Richard Rowe and his Company is therefore one that will appeal to man, woman and child in Bombay. Their short season opens at the Royal Opera House tomorrow at 9-30 p.m., and some large audiences are expected.

Before dinner every night this week the Metro film "His Father's Son" is being shown, with the famous New York actor, Mr. Lionel Barrymore, in the leading role.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

The New York and the New Orleans markets will be closed on Thursday, the 12th instant.

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.

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BOMBAY 16.

RACING AT POONA.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Magyar 9-10, Bangeinor 9-8, Thunder 9-4, Triple Alliance 9-1, Calder Vale 9-0, Fastime 8-11, Sampier 8-11, Poignant 8-7, Brendan 8-6, Forward III 8-5, Tagamor 8-2, Patchy 8-2, Antaracite 8-2, Cyanite 7-13, Buskin 7-13, Baronvale 7-12, Giacomi 7-10, Francis Arwand 7-8, Vallance 7-7, Screamer 7-4, William the Beau 7-2, We Two 7-0, Birthday Clothes 6-7.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Bandit 8-10, Fire Finch 8-10, Redspar 8-7, Bellcose 8-6, Miss Rollesone 8-6, Banfield Grove 8-6, Wayaflete 8-3, Black Kite 8-2, Billy Bawn 7-11, Toliendal 7-6, Cicatrix 6-3.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Footman 9-4, Screamer 9-4, Bandit 9-2, William the Beau 9-2, Coryanda 8-13, Little Nan 8-8, Loxwood 8-7, Black Kite 8-6, Bright Bird 8-5, Gladiator 8-5, Red Quill 8-4, Penny Pie 8-3, May Boy 8-1, Mary 8-0, Dress 8-1, Athlete 8-0, Margreen 7-10, Philanthropist 7-10, Eagles Nest 7-6.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Sophie 9-13, Royal Band 9-8, Claim A 9-8, Dorian 9-7, Spearwood 9-5, Johnnie H. 9-5, Glass Rock 9-5, Renette 9-2, Bodegham 8-10, Lucky Queen 8-7, Cherry and Black 8-6, Hunyado 8-4, Meridian 8-3, Krasavitsk 8-2, Hookloo 7-12, Sauterer 7-12, Red Duke 7-11, Pigle Lady 7-8, Decorum 7-8, Tommy Atkins 7-7, Watch Tower 7-5, Symptoms 7-5, Ambrey 7-4, Loch D. 7-4, Adelaide II 6-12, Rochambole 6-12.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Dartmoor 10-6, Tammooz 9-6, Ace of Royals 9-1, East Court 9-0, Defender 9-0, Balez 8-12, Nizamulmulk 8-11, Young Majub 8-9, Vellard 8-8, Monsy Gold Tawdry 8-0, Four Aces 7-11, Morning Light 7-11, Zuber 7-10, Tajilmulook 7-9, Osprey 7-6, Najdi 7-6, Balloon 7-5, Ace of Hearts 7-4, Dowlat 6-7.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Black Ivory 9-5, Anaiza 9-4, Amir Aswad 9-1, Warminster 9-1, Palermo 8-10, Good Luck 8-8, Sarwat 8-8, Hadoor 8-8, Ata Allah 8-0, Angler 7-12, Cingalee 7-11, Ace Time 7-10, Dandelion 9-0, Bluey Lee 8-13, Ajmer 8-11, Good Morning 8-8, Dowlat 8-5, Solar Star 8-4, Makbul 7-0, Peerdil 7-5.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Victor 9-5, Rajumers 9-5, Second String 9-13, Raven 8-12, Dictate 8-12, Tasmania 8-11, Confidence 8-10, Eldorado 8-6, Hatham 8-6, All Joy 8-6, Salim 8-2, First Attempt 8-1, Hurman 8-1, Investor 8-0, Rage 8-0, Key Note 7-12, Royalist 7-9, Ormuz 7-9, Aurangazeeb 7-5, Brave Boy 7-3.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Sept.* 12.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. R. G. Smith to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police at West Khandesh, vice Mr. C. J. Power, Deceased, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed to continue to act as District Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence of Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick on leave or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create, with the sanction of the Government of India, under section 1 of Bombay Act XII of 1866, a temporary appointment of a Third Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. E. Raymond, B.A., LL.B., to hold it with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

Mr. Virupax Shivlingappa Kulolgi District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

In modification of Government Notification No. 8728, dated 27th August, 1918, Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for fifty-one days from 12th September, 1918, with permission to prefix holidays from 8th to 11th idem and to affix those falling on 2nd, 3rd and 4th November, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Jivatram Bulchand on return of Mr. Makhdum Nuruddin Muhammad Anwar Sidiki from leave to continue to do duty as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Palanji Nowroji Davar to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1917-18.

Mr. Chhotalal Bhogilal Mehta, Extra Aval Karkun of the Nadiad Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, under section 37 of the said Code, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

Power to make order as to first offenders section 562.

The following Assistant Surgeons are promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—(1) Assistant Surgeon V. L. Sathe, B.A., F.R.C.S.E., D.T.M. and H., L.M. and S., 25th June, 1918; Assistant Surgeon D. J. D'Souza L.M. and S., 11th August, 1918.

Privilege leave for six weeks from 23rd July 1918, granted to Rao Saheb Krishnaji Vinayak Vaze, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, First Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Central Division is extended to three months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the absence of Mr. E. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S. on leave or pending further orders.

QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers inform me through your columns about the place where I can get a poem entitled "Ind's 'Bravest of the Brave'" or "The Hon. Bal Gangadhar Tilak", written evidently in 1898.—Yours, etc.,

CURIOUS.

73, Charni Road,
Bombay, Sept. 11.

THE AGA KHAN CUP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A ridiculous comparison has been made by a racing correspondent as to the merits of Dark Legend's win on Saturday last and Kiltoi's wins of the same events in 1915 and 1916. The slight difference of time in favour of Kiltoi is set off to the discredit of the Jodhpore horse. No consideration is given to the manner in which the different races were run and won by this novice in racing matters. Kiltoi won his races *all out* while Dark Legend had his field stone-cold a quarter of a mile or more from home and finished that distance *cantering*.—Yours, etc.

QUIZ.

TRAMWAY SERVICE IN THE CITY.

ITS UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Ranimoolan, Currimbhoy presiding, when the unsatisfactory condition of the tramway service was discussed at some length. It was stated by the members that the service was very inefficient and caused a lot of inconvenience to the public. There was also lack of proper control of the traffic.

The Corporation adjourned early owing to want of quorum a large number of items of a formal nature having been gone through.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Waman Harischandraji complaining of the shortage of tram cars and the inconvenience which it caused to the public. He requested the Corporation to do their best to remove the inconvenience."

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the writer of the letter be informed that the matter was receiving their attention.

Dr. Jehangir said some times there were no tram cars to be found on particular routes whereas there would be many coming one after another on other routes. He had found from his experience that no attention was paid by the Tramway Company to the matter. The passengers had to wait for a long time to get a car. He complained there was only one conductor in the cars the result of it being that the conductors started the cars without seeing whether the passengers were getting out or in, thus causing great inconvenience to the passengers. One man was unable to cope with the amount of work he had to do.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said there was an entire lack of control; the company did not look after the convenience of the public and also incidentally their own interests. They made the passengers get into a car and then would ask them without any reason to get out of it, and then again get into in it. That was his own experience. The real matter was not the dearth of cars, but the want of attention on the part of the tramway company. The conductors were few on the tram cars, and passengers had to force their fares on them. He thought if the company paid more attention they would be financially benefitted.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF 1ST CLASS COMPARTMENTS.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said he fully sympathised with the previous speakers. His own experience was that in the days of horse-tramway he could travel from Sassoon Dock to the Victoria Gardens in forty minutes, whereas with the electric traction he would consider himself lucky if he could get to the Gardens in seventeen more minutes. And that was due to the absolute want of control over the traffic, and not to real shortage of cars. There was no shortage of cars. The service was getting worse daily, and his information was that in no city in the world there was such an insufficient tramway service. He had to wait for ten or fifteen minutes for a car sometimes. What was wanted was trained men for regulating the service, and he hardly said anybody in authority on the tramway line. He thought that the first class seats should be re-introduced on the tram cars, as these had proved very popular in Calcutta. He also advocated the introduction of motor buses on certain routes as a supplementary service to relieve the congestion of traffic on the tramway.

Mr. A. M. Tod said Mr. Hughes was a very interesting man—because he was a man with a grievance. He would, however, like to hear the other side of the case. He was absolutely certain that there was a shortage of cars, and that could easily be found on counting the number of passengers carried and the number of cars etc. As regards first class it was not much resorted to by the public, and how could there be reserved room when there was no room to reserve at all. If they kept a portion of the tram reserved for first class passengers, and if it were not utilised by the public it would be so much waste of money.

Mr. Dhondy said it was a well-known fact that the tram service was mismanaged. The conductors asked the passengers to get down without seeing whether there was room or not. He asked Mr. Tod to travel in the tram car and then tell them what his own experience was. The authorities should look to the management better.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the discussion was not at all very helpful. Owing to the war it had not been possible for the company to have more cars. The only way of improving the service was by putting before the company some definite proposals. It would be difficult to have an improved service unless they put concrete proposals before the Tramway Company and convinced them conclusively that there was a real grievance.

The motion was accepted.

MAJORITY OF MEMBERS IN TEA ROOM.

When there was about half-an-hour more for adjournment Dr. M. C. Javle drew the attention of the President that there was no quorum. The President counted the members and then adjourned the meeting to Thursday next. Most of the members—more than a dozen—were in the tea-room at the time, and although some two or three hurried to the meeting, the President was unable to continue the proceedings, owing to want of quorum.

NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL TO FORCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

The War Office announces that Major-General Macdonagh succeeds Macready as Adjutant General to Forces.

DIARCHY IN REFORMS.

DISCUSSION IN C. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

The C. P. Legislative Council met to-day to discuss the "transferred" and "reserved" subjects in the Reform Report. The Hon. Mr. Kelkar opened the discussion. While expressing general dissatisfaction with the diarchy as causing infinite complications, he agreed that that had now been accepted. He maintained, however, that all departments except Law and Justice and Police should be handed over to popular ministers. The same view was maintained by most of the non-official members.

Sir Bipin Krishna Bose said that the land revenue dealt with the happiness and contentment of the masses and continued that they should not be in a hurry to grasp it. He made an exception, however, in the case of revision of settlements which might be brought under popular control. Many members dealt with the inadequacy of supplies for the transferred departments and suggested release of funds from the Imperial Government by the grant of fiscal autonomy to it.

The Chief Commissioner, in winding up the debate, referred to the need of caution. Members, he said, were underrating the potentialities of the province. Agriculture, mining, and water power development would open up new sources of wealth and national income.

The Council will meet some time in November when the Local-Self-Government Bill is expected to be reintroduced.

POONA PAGEANT.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

The Pageant is designed to present in an allegory some great ideas. We shall first see India with her great legendary and historic past, the age of the epics, the age of the conquerors, the pride and splendour of the Mogul dynasty, and the ever greater India of the present. The Dominions will follow, South Africa, Australasia and Canada, daughters in their mother's house, mistresses in their own, and Egypt, reconciling the most ancient traditions of the race with the hopes and aspirations of the future.

Then will come representatives of the great Allied Powers, and the procession will be headed by Great Britain, now more than ever in her history the United Kingdom.

The ranks of the Empire and the Allied Powers being marshalled, a dramatic scene will present the appeals of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania before the tribunal of Justice, the response of Britain and her Allies, and the triumph of Justice and Liberty.

That triumph has yet to be secured, and if the Pageant, in its presentation of the great issues which are at stake, succeeds in impressing on those who witness it the obligation which lies upon them all to perform their personal share of sacrifice and effort in the great common cause its purpose will have been achieved.

The following is the time table of events on both days 18th and 19th:—

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Daily Mounted and Dismounted Sports.

5 p.m. to 6-30—Grand Pageant and Tableaux.

8 till 9.—Dinner.

SPECTACULAR EVENTS.

9 p.m.—Club Swinging.

9-30 p.m.—V. C. Race over burning hurdles.

10 p.m.—Musical Ride by 7th Harjana Lancers.

10 p.m. to 11 p.m.—Miss Sorabji's Concert and Dances.

11 p.m. to midnight—Fireworks.

Mrs. Jackson's side shows 5 p.m. till midnight.

CHILD WELFARE.

Under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of National Education, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will lecture on "Child Welfare in a Model Municipality" on Tuesday the 17th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre. The lecture will be illulstrated by sixty-nine lantern slides showing the work done in the City of Bradford, England, by the Health and Education Departments of the Municipality in the following directions:—Pre-natal care of Mothers, Maternity Home, Preparation and Distribution of Children's milk, Infant's Clinic and Hospiptal, the Medical Examination of School Children; eye, ear, lung, and skin clinics; swimming baths; special schools for backward and dumb and defective children, for deaf and dumb and blind children, for delicate and consumptive children; open-air schools etc.

The slides have been specially selected by the Chairman of the Health Department of the City of Bradford and presented to Mr. Jinarajadasa for this lecture, after personally showing him the work done at Bradford in October 1916.

SIR W MEYER'S PROPOSAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The Calcutta papers generally welcomed Sir William Meyer's proposal to raise £45,000,000 next year by new taxation.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

	Rs.
August, 1916	18,29,65,000
,, 1917	26,46,92,000
,, 1918	14,92,38,000

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has left Bombay for the Central Provinces.

"FIGHT NOT FOR POWER BUT BARE EXISTENCE."

GERMAN OPINION SOBERING DOWN.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 12.

Amsterdam.—Further evidence of how responsible opinion in the enemy countries with significant unanimity is sobering down continues to come from various quarters. Thus Professor Delbruck declares that the Pan-Germans are not only largely guilty for the war but especially for its continuance. He attacks the U boat politicians for extravagant expectations and asserts that the world is justified in demanding a guarantee that Pan-German is not the German spirit. Similar views are voiced in the 'Internationale Korrespondenz' which does not consider that Hertling is sufficiently strong to cope with the reactionaries and believes that the Entente can only be weakened morally, if a markedly democratic government is formed. The report of the article by Czernin in the "Vorwaerts" shows that he plainly indicated that Germany was responsible for the refusal to agree to the diminution of competition in armaments.

The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes a significant article by von Salzmann who anticipates shortly a heavy British attack on Cambrai. He says the German lines before Cambrai cannot be regarded as the final lines of resistance and further depreciates the importance of the St. Quentin canal. He declares that the main defence lines lie still further East. He also says that the Germans can without running any risk voluntarily abandon all territory south of the Aisne and retire on Chemin-des-Dames.

The War correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" warns the Germans that they must continue to fight not for power but for bare existence. He declares that the enemies of Germany are not attacking the dynasty or the state system but the German people. Germany is like a ship in the midst of a hurricane.

The King of Bavaria speaking at a banquet in Sofia given by King Ferdinand said they were now fighting to preserve humanity, kultur and civilisation from irreparable damage.

SANGUINARY SKIRMISH AT BRUSILOVKA

PEASANTS WIPE OUT GERMAN GARRISON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 12.

Stockholm.—A telegram from Kieff says, a sanguinary skirmish occurred at Brusilovka between well-armed peasants and the Germans. The former occupied the village and wiped out the German garrison. Travellers report seeing an enormous number of German corpses from Brusilovka.

FINNISH CROWN.

PRINCE FRIEDRICH KARL WILLING TO ACCEPT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 12.

Stockholm.—Prince Friedrich Karl of Hesse has declared his willingness to accept the Finnish crown. The Finnish Landtag will meet on September 29th for the purpose of electing a King.

ACUTE FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY.

WARNING BY SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 12.

Amsterdam.—The German majority socialists and the trade unionists have memorialised Hertling declaring that conditions of life of large masses of population are extremely critical owing to food shortage by which the mortality of the children and aged persons has increased and the health of the workers has been grievously affected. They say the situation is bound to become fatal unless the Government abandon the policy of favouring the producers.

It is thought in London that the above is probably a part of new German peace offensive with the object of arousing sympathy abroad. It is noteworthy in this connection that the gloomiest accounts of the food situation in Austria continue to be received via Germany.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

STATEMENT DENIED BY AMERICAN EMBASSY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

The Press bureau announces that the American Embassy denies that President Wilson is visiting Europe in the near future.

TURKISH MINISTER ON WAR

NOT TO BE DECIDED ON BATTLE FIELD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 12.

Amsterdam.—The Turkish Finance Minister in an interview in Vienna declared that the war could not be decided on the battlefield.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The figures of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 12th September, 1918, after re-classification of amounts paid in one Province on behalf of another, stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	16,89,78,000
Bombay	11,40,86,700
Madras	2,70,75,900
Punjab	2,60,72,300
United Provinces	2,37,40,300
Burma	1,41,65,400
Minor Administrations	1,15,71,900
Bihar and Orissa	67,23,200
Central Provinces	49,65,400
Assam	5,70,900
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Mysore	37,47,900
Baroda	30,00,000
Total	Rs. 40,96,97,900

COLLECTIONS BY THE "TANK."

	Rs.
On the 11th instant, collected, in Princess Street and the Fire Temple	1,02,600
On the 12 instant, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. in Hornby Road and at the Bombay Club.	1,10,100
Total	Rs. 2,12,700

PROMISED SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

Ladies and gentlemen who have kindly promised subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, through the Tank are requested to bring in these subscriptions to the War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road, as soon as possible. The Loan closes on the 14th September and no subscription can be received after midnight of that date.

MARATHA BACKWARD CLASSES AND THE WAR.

A gathering consisting of about 1000 agriculturists, vegetable dealers and mill-hands was held in a spacious shamiana erected opposite the Victoria Gardens on the 10th inst. when Shri Satya Narayen Pooja celebrations took place and prayers were offered for the success of the British and the Allied arms in the present war. Ballads on War and Recruiting were sung by professional ballad singers and this formed an interesting feature of the programme. Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, presided and several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the progress of the war, the duty of the masses to Government, recruiting and investment in Postal Certificates.

WAR LOAN BUREAU.

The War Loan Bureau Esplanade Road will remain open up till 12 o'clock midnight on Saturday the 14th instant when the War Loan will close.

DISTRICT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Statement showing subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan received from ... including subscriptions ... districts, and Branch ... ...ough the Post Office ... up to 7th September, 1918:—

Karachi Rs. 86,66,225, Ahmedabad Rs. 28,58,145, Poona Rs. 12,43,501, East Khandesh Rs. 10,24,265, Broach Rs. 8,94,999, Dharwar Rs. 7,07,882, Surat Rs. 5,92,447, Hyderabad (Sind) Rs. 5,61,390, Sukkur Rs. 5,12,560, Thana Rs. 5,04,707, Kaira Rs. 4,96,678, Kanara Rs. 4,74,947, Bijapur Rs. 4,49,387, Sholapur Rs. 4,24,262, Kolaba Rs. 4,08,100, West Khandesh Rs. 3,11,790, Rajkot Rs. 2,56,550, Belgaum Rs. 2,09,200, Ahmednagar Rs. 2,67,592, Larkana Rs. 1,83,769, Cutch Rs. 1,18,709, Nasik Rs. 1,18,519, Satara Rs. 1,05,955, Ratnagiri Rs. 80,419, Mirpurkhas Rs. 65,074, Aden Rs. 49,154, Sadra Rs. 35,700, Baroda Rs. 15,500 and Palanpur Rs. 12,833.

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INDIAN WAR LOAN.
LAST DAY
Saturday 14th September.
THE WAR LOAN BUREAU,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
WILL BE OPEN
1 *a.m. to Midnight*
TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAYA GURU.—The matter should have been reported to the judge when the arrested man was taken to the Court. The proper course now is to report it to the Chief Justice.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
(*Friday, 13th September*, 1918.)

SITTING ON THE SAFETY-VALVE.

When the history of Indian administration of these days comes to be written, the chronicler of the future will doubtless express amazement at the conglomeration of incredible ineptitude represented by the Provincial Executives of to-day. The shining achievements of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the Punjab, of Messrs. Hailey and Beadon in Delhi, of Sir Reginald Craddock in Burma, and of Lord Pentland in Madras, among others, will no doubt receive their full meed of acknowledgment in separate chapters. It would be a bold man who would undertake at the present moment to make invidious preferences among satraps who would seem to have effected a dead-heat in a race of frantic reactionaryism. But we venture to think that Lord Ronaldshay of Bengal will have a niche all to himself in the temple of fame which we have conjured up. His Excellency is distinguished by certain special idiosyncracies which compare favourably with the bureaucratic eccentricities of his confreres. He would seem to have, for instance, a mania for sitting on the safety-valve. Comparatively early in his accession to the gubernatorial gadi,—as Lord Ronaldshay himself would put it,—his Excellency distinguished himself, it will be recollected, by prohibiting the holding of a very influentially convened public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, which had been announced to be held in the Town Hall. There was no particular reason for the prohibition,—except apparently the *penchant* to which we have referred. In the end the superiors of Lord Ronaldshay had to intervene, the task of climbing down was made easy for his Excellency by the forbearance of the Bengal leaders, and the prohibited meeting was duly held.

As is generally the case with the bureaucratic tribe, Lord Ronaldshay has apparently learnt nothing from experience. He has been at it again, and, as on this occasion there was no margin of time available for the Governor of Bengal to be saved from the consequences of—shall we say?—his "error of judgment," the folly has been fully indulged. The Indian Mussalman is a long-suffering creature, and in regard to the patience and forbearance of the Bengal Mussalman in particular, we may quote the testimonial, just uttered, of "The Englishman" of Calcutta, as showing that Lord Ronaldshay's Government had no shred or atom of justification for the act of wanton provocation towards the community, of which they have been guilty. "No community in Bengal in recent years," says "The Englishman," "has been more loyal and law-abiding than the great Mahomedan community." Yet, the members of this same community, as will be seen from our news columns to-day, have been responsible for one of the most serious riots of recent years in India. Why? Because,—and we have no hesitation in saying so,—of the singularly tactless, improper and arbitrary attitude taken up towards them by the Government of Bengal. The facts are well worth setting forth, and we especially invite the attention of Lord Chelmsford and the Government of India to them. It had been announced for weeks in advance that a conference, comprising public meetings of the Mahomedan community, would be held in Calcutta on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant, to consider various questions affecting the Moslems, of which the agenda was duly published. A huge pandal sufficient to accomodate 7,000 persons was, according to the Calcutta papers, in course of erection and had been all but completed. Delegates from various parts of India, including a large number of *Ulema* and Moulvies, were to attend the meetings and some had already arrived in Calcutta. Several large houses in Zakaria Street and Chitpore Road had been engaged for the accommodation of the delegates, and a strong Reception Committee consisting of about 150 members had been formed to make the necessary arrangements for the conference. It will be observed that there was nothing of a hole-and-corner character about the projected meetings. On the contrary, it was a thoroughly constitutional movement and had behind it, quite manifestly, a substantial volume of public opinion. The names of the promoters, too, we may add, are those of thoroughly responsible and representative public men in the Moslem community of Bengal. It was in regard to such a movement that the Government of Lord Ronaldshay took the extraordinary step to which must be directly traced the disorder and bloodshed that have since resulted. They issued a communiqué in which it was announced that the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, had been "authorised to issue orders under the Police Act prohibiting the holding of the meeting," and that "orders have also been issued to the persons (*sic*) who have come to Calcutta from other provinces to return to their homes." An order from the Governor-in-Council was served on the *Ulema* delegates from up-country, directing them under the Defence of India Act to quit Calcutta within 24 hours, and leave the Bengal Presidency. We know the sequel.

The practical question now for the country and the Imperial Government to consider is how long the sort of crass irresponsibility, of which the Bengal Government have been guilty, is going to be tolerated in the Provincial Governments of this country, and, more particularly, what the Government of India propose to do to mark their censure of the conduct of the Bengal Executive in having provoked a loyal and law-abiding community into a state of civil strife. We say this advisedly, for it seems to us that the whole attitude of the Government of Bengal in this matter is wholly indefensible from the point of view of the constitution of British India, and, indeed, of all the principles of "law and order," of which the bureaucracy is never tired of prating. What right had the Bengal Government to interfere with a *bona fide* and constitutional conference of an important section of the community? Can it be doubted by any sane person that if Lord Ronaldshay had not chosen, metaphorically, to sit on the safety-valve, the explosion which has since taken place would not have occurred? For, let us consider for a moment the logical inference from the amazing action of the Bengal Government. A numerous and powerful community, represented by its leaders, desires in open public conferences to consider various matters affecting it vitally. According to Lord Ronaldshay's principle of government they are not to be allowed to do it. They may not even ventilate their grievances! That is what it comes to, and the time has come for the country to point out to the Imperial Government, both here and in Great Britain, that the Provincial administrations in India are all,—or almost all,—tainted with the mania for sitting on the safety-valve, for suppressing and repressing, as far as they can, and in various ways, the legitimate expression of public opinion and popular sentiment in this country. That tendency is rooted in the bureaucracy and it has got to be uprooted if this country is to enjoy "peace and order" in the future, and if its governance is to conform to the recognised standards not merely of British but civilised Government. Meanwhile, we call upon Lord Chelmsford to rise to the full height of the emergency,—as Lord Hardinge did after the Cawnpore mosque affair. This is no time for pettifogging prestige-mongering. It is not to be supposed that an episode like the Calcutta disturbance is going to end with the removal of the rioters shot down by the armed police to the morgue or of wounded police officers to the hospital. The incident cannot fail to leave deep and rankling effects behind. They must be seen to. What is imperatively called for in the public interest,—if we may use a phrase which has been mutilated almost beyond recognition by official misusage,—is, first, an authoritative and frank condemnation of the Bengal Executive for their unwarranted and ill-advised action, and, secondly, proper amends to the Moslem community of Bengal in the shape of full opportunity to hold their conferences in a proper and constitutional manner as they had intended to do.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

Sir Narayan Chandravarkar and Mr. Justice Beachcroft have found some odd supporters for their findings, who are immensely impressed with the utter impossibility of securing a fair trial of the alleged revolutionaries by the procedure of the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code. They speak loftily of a section of the Press which has declined to publish the revelations of the Rowlatt Report and has mislead its readers by denunciations of the recommendations which obviously cannot be judged without adequate knowledge of the crimes which have given rise to them. We do not think it necessary to waste time in the demolition of this proposition. The more important point is that it applies very tellingly to the procedure of the Rowlatt Committee. Is the character of an individual changed the moment he becomes member of a committee and does not his knowledge of the cases which he judges need to be adequate before he can come to any conclusion? How on earth can any committee pretend that its findings are the fairest in the world and must be acquiesced in by all people, when the procedure it adopts to arrive at those findings is not perfectly open and unobjectionable? Some souls possess a strange notion of things and jibe at those who cannot be persuaded that the eternal verities of justice and liberty are alterable. The liberty of an individual is not such a trifle that it can without any consideration be disposed of merely because some Governor is made to give an assurance that the victim is the worst miscreant in the world or because a committee, after a very diligent scrutiny it may be, but private none the less, of the evidence furnished by the police, opines that he ought to be shunned by human society. It is the height of stupidity to suppose that a demand for open trial of persons accused of some crime is a venture for a reign of terrorism. In fact the contrary is the case. It is those who support the idea of endangering personal liberty that are the advocates of a reign of high handedness and terrorism. Abhorrence of methods which would jeopardise the well-being of the country is not the sole property of those who would see people clapped into jail or harassed in other ways without a scrap of evidence being adduced against them such as would gain a judicial verdict and public assent. The adoption of a serious and chastened tone alone will not deceive anybody. Those who favour reckless incarceration of people by extra-judicial processes are the enemies of civic order and progress. It is amusing that such people should lecture others upon their perversity. If anyone evinces a disinclination to be guided solely by the opinions of the Rowlatt Committee, it is not his fault. Nor is it due to his lack of experience of weighing evidence. It is due to the amazing procedure adopted by the Committee to determine the existence of revolutionaries and to the still more amazing expedients that have been devised to deal with them. The public cannot be bullied into agreeing with the extraordinary methods proposed to control alleged conspiracy, for they are repugnant to the first elements of civic freedom and rights. It is impossible to discover how long such power would continue to be wielded. The suggestion is that it should be kept up until "it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that every vestige of revolutionary organisations has been swept away." One shudders to think of the duration, for when and how is it going to be asserted without fear of contradiction that every vestige of revolutionary organisations has been swept away? Is the country to believe until then that everyone known or unknown to the public who is apprehended is guilty of some stupendous crime? What would be the effect of exercise of such power on the normal course of public life and what is the guarantee that the misuse of the powers by the Police will not be so terrible as to leave any alternative better? If the freedom of the individual is to be left to the mercy of the Police—who dare imagine the state of things?

Notes of the Day.

Dawning Sense.

There is growing evidence of a coming tremendous change in the views of the enemy politicians and publicists, not to speak of the masses. The process has been hastened by the Allied successes on the West. As before, with military reverses coming one after another, the Pan-Germans are receding to the background, and prominence is being given in the enemy press to comparatively sober utterances of Count Czernin and Baron Burien. The former declares that war as a political weapon must be combated. He is right in saying that the British are convinced that peace is impossible so long as Germany is unwilling to substitute arbitration for force, but he characteristically misrepresents facts by insinuating that the League of Nations, which the Entente statesmen contemplate, is intended to ensure the Entente predominance, and, therefore, unacceptable. If the basic idea of the League is to substitute impartial international arbitration for force, there is obviously no place in it for the predominance of any group. Czernin, however, recognises that the idea of the League is ripening.

Czernin's Views.

Such recognition on the part of an enemy statesman of the rank and influence of Czernin is not without its significance especially in view of the fact that the Austrian press commenting on his views favour arbitration and general disarmament and say that these views are inspired by Emperor Karl, who intends installing Czernin in his former position of Premier. That Czernin's return to power may be expected soon is also apparent from the strong pacifistic tendency shown by Baron Burien, the present Austrian Foreign Minister. In Germany too we have signs of a similar change of spirit. There, too, rumours are thick as to impending changes in the Government.

Wanted Deeds.

Evidence of how responsible opinion in the enemy countries is sobering down with significant unanimity continues, according to a Reuter's telegram to-day, to come from various quarters. We are given, for instance, the views of Professor Delbruck who declares roundly not merely that the Pan-Germans are largely guilty for the war, but also for its continuance. All these signs are very welcome. But there is a danger that too much importance may be attached to them. The world, as Professor Delbruck rightly says, is justified in demanding a guarantee that Pan-Germanism is not the German spirit. But the guarantee that the world will accept is a guarantee of deeds, not of words. Before Germany can accept the world to have faith in her, she must make practical reparation and undo her acts of brigandage.

A Chapter of Horrors.

The accounts of Mr. Edward Georges, Administrator of S. W. Africa, of German Colonial methods, provide gruesome reading. The details of oppression are so harrowing that it is difficult to realise them as the deeds of human hands. In the first zest of domination, a ruling race is liable to commit excesses, but it is the tendency of a Government towards liberal methods that constitutes its claim to rule, till the independence of the people is recognised. The indictment against German colonial tyranny can be proved to the hilt, because the rights of the indigenous population were being increasingly sacrificed in the interests of German exploiters. They ruled with a ruthless hand, for besides the practice of commercial chicanery and fraud, they indulged in open cruelties. "On one occasion German soldiers played ball with a nine months' old baby. They got tired of this and finished the game by catching the wee mite on the point of a fixed bayonet, transfixing its body amidst the fiendish laughter of those playing the game, who seemed to think it a great joke." The truth of an incident of this nature is not susceptible of exaggeration; for horror in such a case is not raised by overcolouring, but by the simplicity of the story itself.

"Kill every one of them."

The tradition of Attila was assumed by the Kaiser in no thoughtless mood, for the conduct of Germany's emissaries in Africa agrees with the motto "Woe to the vanquished!" The tribe of Hereros was reduced from 80,000 to 15,000. This, however, is not explained by the theory that a subject population (as in the case of the Maoris of New Zealand) deteriorates and dwindles, but by the cruel fact that the Germans pursued the art of scientifically exterminating them. German policy is exposed, not merely by proofs of individual depravity, but by the object they had of reducing the population to slavery. "The ordinance governing criminal jurisdiction over the natives contained provisions repugnant to every conception of justice," says Mr. Gorges in his report. "The natives were not tried in ordinary courts but by officers, who also did police duties." Traces of discrimination like this are visible outside Africa, but they are in their essence revolting. The whole direction of German policy is, however, best summed up in the message given at the time of the Herero rebellion—"Kill every one of them, take no prisoners."

In the Same Old Hands.

The debate on the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution about the Arms Act stands adjourned, but so far it is plain that our opponents seek to confound the issue by ignoring the specific demand of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde. His resolution consists of the modest proposition that the Act should be modified and brought into line with English legislation on the subject. We repeat that the demand is short of the general sense of the country which is overwhelmingly in favour of repeal. Nevertheless it is remarkable that without any show of reasoning about the actual results of the proposed *modification* speakers like Mr. Kincaid sought to sidetrack the issue and talk wildly of the Mutiny of 1857 and the murder of the Mamlatdar in Ahmednagar. Further we have to guard against the camouflage of verbally removing "racial" distinctions in the grant of licences, because so long as the administration of the Act is in the hands of the bureaucracy, they can defeat the object without, literally speaking, any breach of faith. As an analogy, we would recall that the complexion of racial favour in the control of the Press was removed by the ostentatious abolition of the Vernacular Press Act. When it came to subsequent Press Acts, with great show of equity, they made no distinctions, but declared the laws to be applicable to all alike. In the actual administration of the Act, the Anglo-Indian papers hold a guarantee for license, while Indian papers are penalised. In the Act itself, there is no "racial distinction," of course! We don't trust make-believes about the removal of "racial distinctions."

A Gross Perversion.

The "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" publishes a snapshot of a Congress scene and describes it as "free fight in the Congress Pandal." We have rarely come across such a mischievous, vulgar and senseless perversion. If the paper imagines that it will belittle the Congress by misleading descriptions like this, it is sadly mistaken. As the picture stands, it is calculated to leave an absolutely wrong impression in the mind of the reader. It was a very small disturbance in connection with a visitor who wanted to occupy a seat which he should not have done. "The Times of India Illustrated Weekly" is welcome to use its camera in connection with the incident but not to give it a dishonest description. It had no eye for the ten thousand people cheering the President. It could not picture the assent of the delegates assembled in thousands to the resolution on the Reforms. Its pages do not record the enthusiastic Congress scenes in the pandal. But directly there is a small disturbance, it has hastened to publish it to the world as "a free fight in the Congress Pandal." It may by that the paper can ill-brook the unprecedented success of the Congress. But it need not descend to so low a depth to demonstrate its unenviable feelings.

The Telegram Craze.

Little coteries can be found for supporting any mad project for India's benefit. Nearly a week ago, before the report about Sir John Hewett was definitely contradicted, it was observed that a few bodies, bearing portentous names, cabled to the Premier, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, proclaiming India's pleasure at the prospect of Sir John Hewett's arrival! India was, nevertheless, to be denied the favour sought. Now we read that the body called "The Madras Zemindars' and Landholders' Association" has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy:—

"Zamindars' and Landholders' Association desire to dissociate themselves from any views expressed by Hon. Rangaswamy Ayangar in Zamindars' name on the reform scheme in non-official commitee of the Council as his extreme political views have been repudiated by us on a former occasion.

We know the "Association" is not such a happy family as it pretends, but it is the random sport of despatching grandiose telegrams that is amusing. Moreover, of how many of the members of the "Non-official Committee" can it not be said, and with truth, that they represent nobody but themselves? The country has been moving fast since the last election and many representatives have lost the confidence of their electorates; but Mr. Ayangar is not of those who fail their country.

HARVEST ON RECONQUERED LAND.

FRENCH REAP 42,000 ACRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

The French Minister of War has just informed the Budget Committee that armies have ensured a harvest on the reconquered land. About 42,000 acres have been reaped and there are 5,700 acres still to be done.

HINDENBURG LINE.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED INROADS.

LINE CUT BETWEEN LA FERE AND ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

The enemy is offering a desperate defence on the front of the subterranean portion of the St. Quentin Canal which part of the Hindenburg line is vulnerable to tank attacks. The ground in Gouzeaucourt and Epehy sector, where counterattacks are now violent, rises to a height of 450 feet, dominating this portion of the canal. The British are steadily increasing their gains in this region.

The continuance of bad weather favours German defence but the French, despite floods, are also pushing ahead. They cut the German line between La Fere and St. Quentin.

It is now expected that artillery will resume a preponderating role in the preparation of future inroads into the Hindenburg defensive system.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS

ENEMY REPULSED IN GOUZEAU-COURT-SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-50 p.m., Sept. 11
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

A British communiqué says:—

We carried out a successful local operation early this morning north of Epehy, advancing our line and taking a number of prisoners. We made progress in the southern portion of the battlefront in the neighbourhood of Vermand. We repulsed an attempted attack on one of our posts west of Gouzeaucourt. We captured a few prisoners and established the posts in the enemy's forward positions as the result of local fighting north west of Hulluch and south of the La Bassee Canal. There was considerable hostile artillery fire during the evening in the Havrincourt Wood sector.

AVIATION.

Heavy rainstorms hindered airwork. One British machine failed to return.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

ENEMY BEATEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-25 p.m. Sept. 11.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 12.

A British communique says:—

We advanced our line yesterday in the direction of Attilly and Vermand. The enemy during the night strongly reattacked our positions on the ridge west of Gouzeaucourt. After sharp fighting he was completely beaten off except on a point where a post remained in his possession.

During local fighting a strong party entered our trenches in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres, but a counterattack repulsed them.

The enemy was also repulsed at E court-St. Quentin after stiff fighting. We advanced our line slightly west of Erquinghem.

APPRECIABLE BRITISH ADVANCE

PEIZIERE ENTERED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says our screening troops yesterday morning gained appreciable ground between Gouzeaucourt and Epehy and entered Peiziere. 'We advanced our line of posts and took 102 prisoners. The enemy is clearly employing delaying tactics between the present outpost zone and the Hindenburg line. Considerable booty is still coming in, including 300 supply waggons from Tincourt area.

The Germans are using a novel kind of mortar grenade emitting very acrid gas which burns grass. Several were fired at the advancing New Zealanders without checking their progress. This morning the Germans attacked west of Gouzeaucourt but were everywhere beaten off except from one small pocket which remains to be dealt with.

DEFENCE OF HINDENBURG LINE.

THREE LINES PREPARED BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept 12.

The enemy has three lines of defence behind the Hindenburg line.

Firstly is the Brunhide line running south of Lille, west of Douai and Cambrai, east of Le Catelet and Fresnoy, along the left bank of the Oise and the right bank of the Serre to Sissmine south-east of Vouziers, crosses the Meuse north of Verdun and joins the present front on Moselle a dozen miles south of Metz.

Secondly is the Metz-Lille line from the Scarpe seven miles east of Douai, across the Scheldt through Lecateau, Hirson, west of Mezieres and Sedan, the right bank of the Meuse, west of Conflans and joins the Hindenburg line at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

Thirdly is the line from Valenciennes to Givet on which the Germans are at present working feverishly.

LULL ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-0 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 12.

A French communiqué says, there is nothing to report except artillery fire at various points on the Aisne and the Vesle and in Champagne.

ENEMY MORALE.

SOLDIERS REJOICE TO SURRENDER.

URGE US TO CONTINUE ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring this evening, says: The state of morale of the German army is indicated by the demeanour of the prisoners belonging to the Second Guard Division, corps d'elite which was withdrawn from fighting less than a thousand strong. The prisoners are heartily glad to surrender and urged ours to continue attacking, assuring them that there were swarms of Germans only too anxious to surrender. Letters found on the prisoners are nearly all couched in terms of hoplessness or resentment.

Rainstorms continue to swell streams and inundations caused by damming have spread. The country under water now extends from Sensee to Marquin and to Lescaut Canal.

GERMANY'S HOME FRONT.

KAISER'S WARNING TO SOLDIERS' UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Sept. 12.

AMSTERDAM.—The Kaiser replying to a message from the German Soldiers' Union urges the Union to exert all its powers to support the home front and not let themselves be turned from will to victory by the enemy's superior forces.

CLIMATE ALLOWANCE.

PERIOD OF PAYMENT ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

The "Gazette" announces that henceforth climate allowance will be paid to the crews of his Majesty's ships on the Nile from April 1st to September 30th. The climate allowance period for the naval crews in the Persian Gulf, the Mesopotamian rivers, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, including Aden, and for the wireless operators will henceforth be from April 1st to June 30th.

M. DU MESNIL DIES ON FIELD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Sept. 11.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 12.

M. Du Mesnil is the thirteenth Deputy to meet his death on the field.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO RUSH FRENCH POSITIONS.

COMPLETELY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-40 a.m. Sept. 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

Last night's French communique says:—The enemy counterattack southeast of Roupy was repulsed. Some prisoners and machineguns were captured. During the past 24 hours the enemy has made six attempts to rush our new positions in the region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. Every one was repulsed. We took 150 prisoners.

SUCCESS ON BELGIAN FRONT.

ADVANCE OF 400 METRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

A Belgian communique says:—

With a view to enlarging our successes of August 26 and Sept. 9. we attacked on a front of two miles. After a violent struggle the enemy positions were carried and maintained comprising an advance of four hundred metres. Seventy-one prisoners were taken. Our losses were light.

SUMMER OFFENSIVE ENDS.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Sept. 11.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 12.

Unable to carry out their plan of keeping their adversary west of Crozat Canal which would have covered St. Quentin on southwest and La Fere on the west, the Germans have also been unable to prevent the progress of General Debeney's troops westward. The latter through the occupation of Travecy on the Oise north of La Fere have thrust a new wedge into the Hindenburg line. The Germans' obstinate and desperate resistance must yield finally.

The French are less than six kilometres from St. Quentin. Evidently, guns must intervene strongly to destroy the enemy's organisations where machine-guns swarm.

Tanks are bringing their powerful help to infantry. There will, therefore, be a new battle.

The summer offensive ends after 53 days in the most crushing defeat the Germans have ever sustained.

A violent artillery duel is proceeding in Lorraine and in Vosges.

HORRORS OF GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

A MOST DAMNING INDICTMENT.

SHOCKING TALES OF MURDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

Mr. Edmond Gorges, Administrator of South-west Africa, has presented one of the most sensational reports ever issued in connection with German colonial methods. It constitutes a most damning indictment of German fitness to rule the black native races being brimful of well-authenticated instances of rapine, murder, lust, chicanery, knavery and despoliation of simple harmless natives of South-west Africa. The evidence on which the report is based is drawn from the official German documents at Windhuk, from the sworn statements by native chiefs and Europeans familiar with the country and from the writings of Leutwein, who was governor from 1894 to 1905, Doctor Paul Rohrbach, Professor Doctor Karl Dove and other unimpeachable German sources.

Altogether the report constitutes a telling reply to Dr. Solf's recent claim that Germany's pre-war humane treatment of the native races had won for her the moral right to be a great colonial power. In view of this claim the following statement by Mr. Gorges is interesting. "Native opinion here is unanimously against any idea of their ever being handed back to the tender mercies of Germany and any suggestion of the possibility of an act of this kind on the part of Britain produces utmost consternation."

UNBROKEN RECORD OF OFFICIAL BAD FAITH.

The report shows that the first 25 years of German rule in South west Africa was an unbroken record of official bad faith, private oppression, cruelty, barbarities and robberies, culminating in the Herrero and Hottentot rebellions. During the first seventeen years there was no law for the natives and such protection as the law eventually provided was not dictated by the considerations of humanity but in order to exploit the natives as labourers. When Germans first arrived, says Mr. Gorges, they entered into agreements with native chiefs but these became scraps of paper and the natives were fraudulently deprived of their best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle which was their only wealth and the law subsequently prevented natives from possessing large stocks. The natives were thus driven to work for ridiculously inadequate wages, often were never paid and they were treated like slaves. Their women folk were habitually maltreated by the Germans who took them into forced concubinage. These were some of the things which goaded the natives into rebellions which were suppressed by ruthless cruelty resulting in practical extermination of the three tribes involved. The Hereros were reduced from 80,000 to 15,100, the Hottentots from 20,000 to 9,800, and the Berg Damaras from 30,000 to 12,800. Thus eighty per cent. of Herero people disappeared, and more than half of the Hottentos and the Berg Damaras shared the same fate.

"KILL EVERYONE OF THEM."

How it was done was to supersede the lenient governor Leutwein by the notorious Tortha, fresh from German East Africa where he had suppressed an Arab rebellion by wholesale massacre. Trotha issued an 'extermination order' the terms of which were that no Herero man, woman, child or babe was to receive mercy or quarter. "Kill every one of them, take no prisoners," he said. These orders were only too faithfully carried out.

There is for instance a story of Trotha's native ex groom, who describes how he was once ordered to kill a young Herero woman. He refused in disgust whereupon a German soldier showed him how to do it. He then held bayonet dripping with blood before his face. The officers and soldiers were standing around but no one interfered on behalf of the woman. On another occasion, German soldiers played ball with a nine months old baby. They got tired of this and finished game by catches the wee mite on point of a fixed bayonet transfixing its body amidst fiendish laughter of those playing game who seemed to think it a great joke.

A reliable witness deposed that he was two years with Trotha and knew no instance of prisoners being spared. Even after rebellions the surviving natives fared but little better. One of the most significant documents in the report is the secret circular addressed in 1912 by Governor Seitz to magistrates. In this he referred to the very desperate feeling which was becoming prevalent among the natives

"The reason," he states, "which is unanimously given for this fact is the brutal excesses of the Europeans against the natives which are alarmingly increasing. It is much to be regretted that even police officers have become guilty of such offences in a few cases and such offences are not punished by courts of law in the way they ought to be according to the sense of justice to the natives." Mr. Gorges supplies the sworn statements of natives which give some idea of the reign of terror existing among the natives. Mr. Gorges adds, "Instances of cruelty, injustice and barbarism might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Instances of gross bestial conduct which for sheer depravity and immorality are well nigh unbelievable are also contained in a file of affidavits, but they are hardly fit for publication."

POSITION OF NATIVES BEFORE LAW.

Part II of the Report deals at length with the position of the natives before the law. The ordinance governing criminal jurisdiction over the natives contained provisions repugnant to every conception of justice. The natives were not tried in odrinary courts but by officers, who also did police duties and had the authority to delegate their judicial powers to subordinate officials. Imprisonment in chains and flogging were allowed not only for serious crimes, but as a "Disciplinary measure" on the application of an employer or for offences against the master and servants of law, for example, insubordination or continued idleness or neglect of duty. From the records of German courts it is clear that native evidence was habitually disregarded and the natives were not allowed to give evidence on oath. The natives were thus kept in a state of abject fear and no opportunity for redress was open to them. They dared not go to the police with complaints. Crimes by the Germans, however, against the natives were either hushed up or tolerated by the courts with amazing leniency.

SOME TYPICAL CASES.

The case of Lieutenant Venuleth is a striking commentary on the German vaunts of superior civilisation. This officer held a court-martial on a native man and woman for stock theft. He constituted himself president of the court and supplied practically the only evidence taken with the result that the natives were condemned and shot. The poor creatures were not even present at their so-called trial, but were sentenced in their absence. Venuleth was subsequently arrested by the British authorities and tried for murder.

Another ugly occurrence was the savage assault by Ludwig Cramer on certain native women, two of whom were flogged so severely that they died, yet the court only imposed four months' imprisonment and a fine of £135.

Gruesome photographs are given in the Report of hangings and floggings of the natives. Executions were carried out in a manner which would have been considered brutal two hundred years ago. One method was to stand the victims on the boxes, while ropes were adjusted. Boxes were then kicked away or pulled away. The hanging habit was a feature of native administration also flogging. Three out of every four natives convicted by courts in German South-west Africa in 1913 suffered flogging. The Germans did their flogging in the most cruel way with a long sjambok capable of causing the gravest injury or death and as many as fifty strokes were given at one time.

INDIA'S PLACE IN EMPIRE.

THE TASK BEFORE ENGLISHMEN.

MR. MONTAGU ON THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 12.

Writing in the September issue of the magazine "Overseas" Mr. Montagu says:—

"The Indians have shared the trials and triumphs of the battle with the troops of the United Kingdom and the great dominions overseas. The memory of comradeship so established will endure for all time. A new era is dawning before India. With her 350 million of peoples and her vast natural resources she is destined to play a great part in future and her ambition is to take a place worthy of her in the Empire. Before the Englishmen in India lies the noble task of guiding her footsteps to her goal along the path of increasing self-government and it will be for the Englishmen worldwide to cooperate with sympathy and understanding."

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala writes:—

"India is determined to do her all along with the other parts of the Empire to meet the dangers threatening us. She is proud that her sons are fighting side by side with the other oversea contingents and men of the United Kingdom in the defence of the cause of liberty. India knows that the comradeship and goodfeeling which has grown up in trenches will flourish still more vigorously in the days of peace, which the victory of the allied armies brings nearer daily."

After recalling his expression of pride in India's loyalty at the Indian National Congress in December 1915, the Maharajah continues:—"Since then India has increasingly multiplied her efforts in the common cause of justice freedom and liberty. The common sorrow and common sacrifice have revealed each portion of the Empire to others and irrevocably bound them together as members of one great nation. When the end of this terrible war ushers in a new era of peace and goodwill, India looks forward to taking an honourable place in the Empire of which her sons will be free and equal citizens participating in the glorious heritage of freedom and liberty."

FUNERAL OF SIR RATAN TATA.

LAID BY HIS FATHER'S GRAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

The funeral of Sir Ratan Tata took place at Brookwood yesterday afternoon. The service was in the Parsee chapel and the interment in the grave adjoining the mausoleum of Sir Ratan Tata's father. The mourners included Lady Ratan Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala, Mr. and Mrs. Padshah, Sir James Dunlop Smith, representing the Secretary of State for India, Sir M. Bhownagree and Sir P. Pattani of the India Council.

HERTLING WILL PROBABLY RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

A Message from Berlin says Count Hertling will probably resign before the meeting of the Reichstag in November.

'THE TIMES" ON MODERATE SECESSION

GLOATING OVER THE CLEAVAGE.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE DEMAND RIDICULED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

"The Times" referring to the Moderates' refusal to participate in the Special Congress says this is not an unhappy split but a natural cleavage which finally should have healthy results. The great weakness of Indian politics in the past has been the impossible attempt to present a united front on every conceivable issue and such a situation could not endure now that India is approaching really practical politics. It is an excellent thing that the Moderates are to hold a conference on their own account. Every sensible Indian who has studied the evolution of constitutional government in other countries must now see that there was bound to be more than one party in India, and the issues are big enough for two parties.

The test for the Moderates is now at hand. If they do not organise and work hard, if through slackness they let their cause go by default when the elections begin they will have wrought their own undoing. The resolutions of the Extremist Congress cannot be taken very seriously, their object clearly is to wreck the scheme if they can. None of the Extremists' demands is admissible and the extremists know it. Parliament and the British nation would never sanction such a leap in the dark as to guarantee the establishment of full responsible government within fifteen years.

Mr. Montagu or the War Cabinet is to blame for the Congress demand that the House of Commons or a special committee including members of the Congress and the Moslem League shall settle the basis of the new Indian franchise. Had this committee and the committee for providing provincial functions been appointed before Parliament rose, India would have had visible sign that the reforms were being pressed forward.

It would be ridiculous to charge the House of Commons with the highly technical task of framing a franchise for India but why are the prescribed committees not appointed? "The Times" affirms that Mr. Montagu's apparent reluctance to produce evidence on which the report is based is causing misgivings in many quarters. It asks why the Rowlatt report is held back in Britain. "The Times" concludes that the hostility of the Congress is not likely to wreck the reform scheme though the tone of the Bombay meetings will not facilitate its passage.

GERMAN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 12.

PARIS.—The Government has passed a resolution favouring the appointment of an international commission including representatives of all the Allies to investigate German violations of international law on the Western front.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON ASIAGO PLATEAU.

ENEMY POSITION CAPTURED IN MONTE SOLONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 12.

An Italian communiqué says, the British effected a brilliant *coup-de-main* on the Asiago plateau inflicting considerable losses and taking seventy-seven prisoners.

We captured the enemy position in the Monte Solone area and sanguinarily repulsed counter-attacks

N. S. W. SHIPBUILDING.

52 SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 12.

SYDNEY.—Keels for three new steamers each of 5,300 tons have been laid here. Mr. Poynton, Federal Minister, said orders had been placed for 52 ships. Eleven shipyards are now working.

"INDIA DAY" IN LONDON.

LORD MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

The Lord Mayor in a letter to the press appeals to the citizens of London to support the effort for the "India Day" on September 20th and raise £50,000 to provide huts and clubs for the Indian troops as a small token of the City's appreciation of the magnificent loyalty of India and the splendid fighting qualities of her sons of whom the Londoners have every right to be proud and grateful.

RIOTS IN CALCUTTA.

MOB ATTACKS ON POLICE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STABBED.

SEQUEL TO PROHIBITED MOSLEM MEETING.

The Calcutta papers now to hand are full of details of the rioting which occurred there on Monday and Tuesday last resulting in several persons being killed and injured and some bazaars being looted. The newspaper reports show that the rioting was of a more serious character than what the telegraphic reports at the time led us to believe. It appears that since the prohibition of the proposed Mahomedan mass meeting in Calcutta by the Government of Bengal and the order passed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta directing three Mahomedan speakers not to address any meeting within the town and its suburbs for one year, Mahomedan feeling in Calcutta had been considerably excited. For the past three days large crowds of Mahomedans gathered near the place where the proposed meeting was to have been held and were holding demonstrations in defiance of the authorities. The mob appear to have got out of hand about 2-30 on Monday afternoon. Below are published extracts from the reports of the rioting from "The Statesman":—

What led up to the outbreak on Monday was the interception of a large mob, numbering some thousands, by the police, while they were en route to Government House. It appears that shortly after noon a deputation waited on His Excellency the Governor at Government House and a large number of Mahomedans waited in the vicinity of the mosque for their return. There was some delay and the more impatient of the crowd suggested that they should march in a body to Government House. The suggestion was at once acted upon and a crowd numbering some thousands marched along Chitpore Road in a southerly direction, intending to go to Government House. The police from Lall Bazaar, which is close by, turned out in full force, and near Teritti stopped the mob.

What actually happened after this is not quite clear, but the general belief among the Mahomedans in the affected area is that a Marwari living in Zakaria Street who has an armed guard at his gate, apprehending danger on seeing a crowd moving in force towards his house, ordered his guard to open fire on the mob. This was the signal for a general outbreak and the mob which in a few minutes got quite out of hand, pillaged shops and assaulted those shop-keepers who offered even the least resistance. Shouts of "loot" rent the air and mixed crowds of Mahomedan and Hindu shop keepers more or less panic-stricken, ran in all directions. The mob was by this time stiffened by a large number of budmashes and several shops in Zakaria Street, Lower Chitpore Road and the Harrison Road crossing vicinity became easy marks for the mob. The police, who up to this time were without the aid of the military or the Indian Defence Force, repeatedly charged the crowd. At some points they drove the mob back, while at others they had to beat a hasty retreat, being out-numbered.

UNPROVOKED ATTACKS ON MARWARIS.

Several Marwaris who were unaware of the trouble were caught and beaten, and one man in Zakaria Street was stabbed to death and his body was thrown into the dust-bin near the junction of that Street and Chitpore Road.

An unfortunate incident was an unprovoked assault on Marwari, who had got into a bund gharry, with a view to escaping through the crowd. Somebody in the mob stopped the gharry, and on opening the door and seeing a Marwari inside pulled him out. The man was so severely beaten that he died in the street.

The Motor Ambulance was also busy running backwards and forwards to the scene of the disturbance. It is reported that it removed about 25 constables, one head constable and some 15 Mahomedans and Marwaris, all of them suffering from injuries of a more or less severe nature, to the Medical College Hospital.

From a reliable source it was ascertained that in the Chitpore mosque itself the body of a dead Mahomedan was reposing, while about 16 or 17 others were lying there. Other eye-witnesses stated that they had seen some dead and injured persons being removed to private houses, but owing to the state of chaos prevailing it was practically impossible to get even an approximate idea of the casualties.

BOMBARDMENT OF TRAM CARS.

The tram cars fared very badly. From the start of the disturbance the cars were stoned, and the authorities thought it advisable to stop the Chitpore and Harrison Road cars from about 2-30 p.m. This caused a great deal of inconvenience to office hands residing in the Northern Town.

At 6-30 p.m., about 50 of the Calcutta Scottish arrived on the scene in taxis, and on their arrival the crowds dispersed in all directions. The Scottish were stoned all along the route from near the mosque, and it was rumoured later on that fresh looting was carried on in shops which were forcibly broken open, in and round about the locality of the Harison Road Crossings.

About 7-30 p.m., crowds of Mahomedans, some armed with lathies, were collected at the crossings of Corporation Street and Wellesley Street and along Collin Street. About 8 o'clock an alarm of loot was given at Chandney. Shop after shop was rapidly closed, and the shop-keepers made off home. In Grant Street, where there are a large number of *dhoti* shops, some looting is reported to have taken place. The alarm spread to the New Market and a panic followed. Shop-keepers threw their goods inside their shops and closed up, running pell mell out of the market.

(Continued on page 8.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

MAHOMEDANS LEAD.

FINE INNINGS BY CHOTHIA AND YUSUF BEG.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

The Parsis met the Mahomedans in the second match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, which commenced to-day at 11-30 a.m., the start being witnessed by fairly large crowds. Among those present were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who arrived in the afternoon. Lord Willingdon watched the game with keen interest throughout the afternoon. In fact his Excellency has not missed seeing this year's contest a single day, which proves the great interest his Excellency takes in the furtherence of this royal game in the Western Presidency and the cricketing public of Bombay who were disappointed at this year's, Quadrangular Tournament not being played in their midst will be glad to learn that there is every probability of two big fixtures being arranged to take place in Bombay next December, the first between an English team selected from all parts of India which, it is hoped, will be captured by his Excellency and an all-India team and the other between the Parsis and Hindus. The Carnival will be on the lines of that held about two years ago in Bombay and gate money will be charged, the proceeds going in aid of the funds of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. Captain Laverton, a keen cricketer that he is, is moving in the matter and there is every probability of his efforts being crowned with success and there is no doubt that if the two fixtures are eventually arranged the news will be cordjally welcomed by the cricketing public of Bombay.

The Parsis going into bat first to-day were all disposed of for a poor 102, to which the Mahomedans had replied with a total of 164 for 7 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. The Mahomedans thus possess a lead of 62 runs with 3 wickets still in hand, which must be considered a useful lead in view of the low scoring that has obtained every since the commencement of the tournament on Monday. But though the Mahomedans have a lead which should stand them in good stead, the game is still an open one, for with all that low scoring that has so far obtained in the course of the tournament, the wicket continues to be in perfect condition and the pitch on which to day's contestants batted is even better than the one on which the Presidency—Hindu match was placed early this weak and, therefore, it would not at all be surprising if the Parsis in their second venture ran up a big score.

PARSIS' POOR BATTING.

It must at once be said that the Parsi batsmen cut a very sorry figure to-day. On a wicket which played fast and true, except that as in the Presidency—Hindu match the ball occasionally came very low down and the batsmen had always to be on the alert for shooters, the Parsis were able to make only 102. With the exception of Chothia and in a lesser degree of Driver, the Parsi batsmen played a very poor game. Kapadia, who had been scoring most consistently this season and of whom great things were expected, was unfortunately caught out in hitting a ball that came fast rising, Tambuwala bringing off a most remarkable catch. The cheap dismissal of this great Parsi batsman was a keen disappointment to his side. The Parsis lost him and Elchidana, another fine bat, with the score only at 3 and had it not been for the great stand which Chothia and Driver made for the third wicket, the Parsi total would have been smaller still. Between them they added 53 for the third wicket, but thereafter a perfect rot set in, which continued right through the innings, which became a mere procession to and from the wickets and though Abdus Salaam and Tambuwala bowled well, there was no excuse for the sorry spectacle which the majority of the Parsi batsmen presented.

CHOTHIA'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

Chothia's brilliant innings of 43 was with that of Driver the only redeeming feature of the Parsi innings. Chothia is one of those few uphill fighters, who especially put forth their best effort when their side are in a difficult position. His great innings in the Parsi—Hindu match during the Cricket Carnival two or three years ago, which enabled his side to avert a defeat, will long be remembered as a memorable performance and the splendid innings which he played against the Mahomedans to-day was not less praiseworthy. Driver backed him up well, but after that batsman was sent back nobody could be found to support him, with the result that when his colleagues continued readily falling at the other end. Chothia had no option left but to strike as hard as he could before the end came and he treated the spectators to very attractive cricket. The game which he played at this stage necessarily involved the taking of risks and he took them. The gave a most delightful exhibition of late cutting and clean driving and he richly deserved the great evation which he received on his return to the pavilion. Driver also played well and contributed an useful 27. The Parsis once prided themselves upon being among the best fielders in India, but to-day in this department also they cut a very poor figure. A few of them, including Kanga, Kapadia, Chothia and Elchidana, fielded well but the majority of the rest did not do well. Over most expensive mistake proved to be the half a dozen catches were dropped and the one which let off Ferojkhan before he had scored a single and which enabled him subsequently to make a great stand in conjunction with Yusuf Beg.

A GREAT PARTNERSHIP.

The Mahomedan batsmen did certainly better than their opponents. Their score was the more remarkable on account of the fact that it was the result not of slogging—as has been on many occasions the case in the past bu tof sound cricket. Mahomedan batting in the past has represented brilliancy, but erratic brilliancy. To-day, however, the majority of Mahomedan batsmen played sound scientific cricket and the result was a very gratifying one for them. Yusuf Beg's batting was, of course, the most distinguishing feature of to-day's Mahomedan innings. The famous Poona batsman played a great game and though at times he appeared to be a bit more cautious than was necessary, he played an excellent game and it was his partnership with Ferozekhan that was productive of no less than 62 runs. Feroze Khan was missed before he had scored a single, but thereafter he played faultless cricket, which was in some respects even more attractive than Yusuff Beg's. Botawala played a fine but lucky innings of 22 not out, as he too was missed once . Abdus Salaam and Tambuwala for Mahomedans and Vatcha and Vajifdar for Parsis bowled well. The first named especially bowled with deadly effect and seoured a very handsome analysis.

THE PLAY.

The second match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commenced to-day between the Parsis and the Mahomedans, the start, which was made in fine weather at 11-30 a.m., being witnessed by a fairly large crowd.

The Parsis won the toss and elected to bat sending in Kapadia and Elchidana to open the innings. The Mahomedan attack was entrusted to Fakir Mahomed Khan and Tambuwala. Fakir Mahomed sent down a maiden over to Kapadia and then Elchidana opened the day's account by driving Tambuwala for 2. In the same over the Parsis met with their first reverse, Elchidana being l-b-w to Tambuwala. (2—1—2). Driver joined Kapadia and scored a single off Tambuwala. Disaster then befell the Parsis, their finest bat Kapadia being splendidly caught by Tambuwala off his own delivery. (3—2—0). The Parsis had thus made a disastrous start having lost two of their best bats for only 3 runs. Chothia joined Driver who finely put Fakir Mahomed to the leg boundary, 10 going up shortly after with a single by Chothia off Tambuwala. Both batsmen were playing fine cricket, Chothia making some very pretty cuts once cutting Tambuwala to the boundary and Driver driving Fakir Mahomed to the Gymkhana boundary. 30 was telegraphed which was quickly followed by 40 with a 4 by Driver off Fakir Mahomed. At 48 Abdus Salam relieved Fakir Mahomed and a little later Chothia signalled the half century with a single off Tambuwala. Six runs later Driver tamely played one of Tambuwala's deliveries into Masbhuddin's hands at mid-off. The out-going batsman had played well for his 27. (56—3—27). Kanga, the Parsi skipper partnered Chothia and 60 showed on the board which came as the result of 60 minutes' play. Kanga then cut Abdus Salam for 2 but off the bowler's very next delivery he was caught in the slips by Yusuf Beg. (63—4—3). Ghandhy next became associated with Chothia who continued to play an excellent game driving Tambuwala for 3. The Parsi wickets then continued to fall pretty quickly, Abdus Salam sending back Ghandhy with a well-pitched delivery. (67—5—1). Vajifdar, who next partnered Chothia had a brief existence at the wicket succumbing to Abdus Salam. (69—6—1). Chinoy was beaten by the first ball that he got from Abdus Salam, the ball just taking the bails off. (69—7—0). Mirza joined Chothia. As his colleagues were quickly falling at the other end Chothia now wisely decided to hit out taking the risks. He slashed Tambuwala and was let off at mid off, by Yusuf Beg. Encouraged by this new lease of life, he made a couple of fine boundary strokes. The score went up to 80 quickly, but 5 runs later the Parsis met with a great disappointment when Chothia continuing to hit out was finely held by Nazir Hussein off Tambuwala. Chothia had played capital cricket and he received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. (85—8—43). Daruwala joined Mirza, who hit Tambuwala to the northern boundary, 90 showing on the board, and a little later the century was signalled amid cheering with a single by Daruwala off Tambuwala, it being the result exactly of 100 minutes' play. Mirza was then dropped in the long field by Syed Ibrahim off Tambuwala but in the same over Daruwala was finely caught by Yusuf Beg off Tambuwala. (101—9—8). Vatcha, the last man in was soon clean-bowled by Abdus Salam. (102—10—0). The Parsis' first innings thus terminated with the total at 102 at 1-17 p.m.

MAHOMEDANS' 1ST INNINGS.

Ferozuddin and Maslehuddin opened the Mahomedans' first innings. Ferozuddin drove Kanga for 3 Maslehuddin responding by hitting the same bowler to the leg boundary. The score at lunch time was Mahomedans—7 runs for no wickets.

After lunch Ferozuddin and Maslehuddin resumed the innings. At 10 Vatcha beat Ferozuddin (10-1-3). Syed Ibrahim, who joined Maslehuddin opened brilliantly driving Daruwala for 2 and next for 4 and then with 4 off Vatcha he put up 20 on the board. Maslehuddin now hit Vatcha to the eastern boundary and at 31 Mirza relieved Daruwala and sent down a maiden over to Syed Ibrahim whom Vatcha soon after clean bowled (43/2/17). Syed Ibrahim had played well for his 17. His place was filled by Feroze Khan who was dropped in slips by Driver off, Vajifdar, who was now delivering the attack from the Gymkhana end. At 44 Vajifdar completely beat Masbuddin with a well pitched delivery (49/3/22). Masbuddin had played sound cricket. His place was taken by Fusuf Beg, the skipper, who signalled the half-century amid cheering by driving Vajifdar for 1; and a cheering was received on Feroze Khan finely hitting the same bowler to the square leg boundary. 60 appeared on the board some time after, and Daruwala replaced Vajifdar, Yusuf Beg splendidly cutting the new bowler to the western boundary. Feroze Khan replied by finely driving the same bowler for 3 and signalling 70. Vajifdar again took up the attack and Feroze Khan hitting him for 4 in the next over telegraphed 80. At the tea interval at 4 p.m. the Mahomedans had made 85 for 3 wickets.

PARSI TOTAL PASSED.

On resumption after the tea interval Yusuf Beg and Feroze Khan steadily raised the score and the appearance of a hundred on the board was loudly cheered which was followed by still louder cheering on the Mahomedans' passing the Parsi total at 105. Driver was put on to bowl in place of Mirza. At 111 Vatcha got past Ferozekhan's defence with a delivery that came very low down. The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket, which was faultless except for a chance which he gave before he had scored his partnership with Yusuf Beg which added 62 for the fourth wicket (111—4—30). Nazir Hussein, who next went in, survived only a few overs Vatcha having him caught at the point by Driver who brought off a splendid catch (117—5—3). Botawala next joined his skipper. Some changes in bowling followed, but this had no effect on the batsmen who slowly but steadily raised the score to 140. Botawala made some fine hits! Yusuf Beg contenting himself mostly with singles. A disaster then befell the Mahomedans, their best bat, Yusuf Beg, running himself out. The Mahomedan skipper had played admirable, though a bit slow game, having been at the wicket an hour and three quartered for his 43 (142/6/43). Abdus Salam joined Botawala, who was let off at the wicket by Chinoy off Vajifdar. In his next over Vajifdar scattered Abdus Salaam's wicket with a well pitched delivery (147/7/3). Tambuwala next became associated with Botawala and three singles brought up 150 on the board amid cheering. At 159 Kanga took up the attack. Botawala had another life at this stage. Kanga dropped him at mid-off off Vatcha. The Mahomedans had made 164 for 7 wickets, when the stumps were drawn for the day.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

(By "Leg Before.")

It would appear that this tournament is to be remarkable for poor scoring, as up to the conclusion of the Parsis' first innings 572 runs had been scored for 49 wickets, whereas on the much maligned wicket of Bombay 688 runs were scored in last year's first match for 35 wickets. Those who claim that batting failures are due to the Poona wicket can only complain on the score of the pitch being too good and fast. Of course, accidents will happen, and it must be promised that Kapadia failure was a very severe accident. No Bombay cricketer is in better form than Doli Kapadia and yet he made an eneviable duck. He has played in every quadrangular tournament and has neer secred duck before, but what catch neer secred duck before, but what catch Tamtremendous a drive and the ball was rising as short. Tambuvala glaced his hands to the ball, but as a general rule the Pasris got themselves out. There was no devil in the Mahomedan bowling, but it must be said that Tambuvala varied his pitch and more particularly his flight and he tempted the Parsis in delighful fashion. Sitting square with the wicket he could be seen making a variety of curves and to add to the difficulty of his attack, the wind, which was blowing in the opposite direction, made the ball hang. It was one such ball that had Driver in two minutes. He went right out to make the ball full pitch, but as it did not come up as far as he anticipated he spooned the base to mid off cock stroke. He should have made a lot of runs. Chothia was a strange mixture of good, bad and middling. He made some strokes of a superb class, but he managed no better than a school boy with the other deliveries, especially when Tambuvala pitched well up on the middle and off stump and went away. He had a little bit of luck making 30 and he promptly set. About bowling the Parsis have a decided tact in Mirza. Daruwala and Vatcha, but it wagged, comparatively speaking, the last three wickets, accounting for 33 runs. All round it was decidedly good even remembering that Botawala made some bad bungles. There was a little period dring Abdus Salam's bowling when he took all his four wickets in twelve balls and not a single run was scored off him during that spell. As events are the Mahomedans are 62 runs on with three wickets in hand. They thoroughly deserve the runs they have made notwithstanding that Botawala has been missed several times. All through the new innings their batting was better than much that has been seen before this week. The charge of it being unenterprising may easily be made. There was not much life, but it was always interesting to watch. On run getting wicket 162 in over three hours seems slow, but in ground fielding the Parsis were extraordinarily good and the placing of the field was marvellous. At one time from seven consecutive overs from Vatcha only three singles were scored. At another spell of eleven overs only fourteen were scored from him, all singles, which points to the placing of the field. But Watcha is the old Parsi war-horse. He bowled 38 overs yesterday and never rested from 4.15 till the drawing of stumps.

YUSUF BEG'S FINE BATTING.

The feature of the day after Watcha's patience was the exceedingly fine batting of Yusuf Beg. He brought into effect that chop between slips and he showed a solid defence. It was a bit of bad luck being run out and Botawala should have crossed him so that he could have gone on batting. He was troubled occasionally by Driver and by Watcha, but he never made a mistake. The Mahomedans' lead is just sufficient to make the match doubly interesting. Naturally, the leaders will be greatly encouraged, but if those great Parsi bats all come off in tehir second innings, a Mahomedan lead of even 100 will not be very much. So far the Mahomedans have scored the highest total in the tournament

Scores:—

PARSIS' 1ST INNINGS.

Kapadia, c and b Tambuwala	0
Elchidana, l-b-w, b Tambuwala	2
Driver, c Maslehuddin, b Tambuwala	27
Chothia, c Nazir Hussein, b Tambuwala	43
Kanga (capt), c Yusuf Beg, b Abdus Salam	3
Ghandhy, b Abdus Salam	1
Vajifdar, b Abdus Salam	1
Chinoy, b Abdus Salam	0
Mirza, not out	12
Daruwala, c Yusuf Beg, b Tambuwala	8
Vatcha, b Abdus Salam	0
Extras	5
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis' 1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Fakir Mahomed	7	21	3	0
Tambuwala	10	37	1	5
Abdus Salam	10	19	1	5

Umpires:—Messrs. Kirkwood and P. Baloo.

MAHOMEDANS' FIRST INNINGS.

Ferozuddin b Vatcha	3
Maslehuddin b Vajifdar	22
Syed Ibrahim b Vatcha	17
Ferozekhan b Vatcha	30
Yusuf Beg (capt.) (run out)	43
Nazir Hussein o Driver b Vatcha	3
Botawala	22
Abdus Salaam b Vajifdar	3
Tambuwala	4
Fakir Mahomed and Irfani to bat	
Extras	17
Total (for 7 wickets)	164

BRILLIANT RECORD OF BRITISH WAR WORK

MR. MASSEY'S IMPRESSIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

Mr. Massey, interviewed by a representative of the "Morning Post" on the completion of his work in the War Cabinet Conference, said one of the most abiding impressions he would take back to New Zealand would be that Great Britain had never before attained such heights of greatness as in the present war. No other nation could do what Great Britain had done in training, equipping and maintaining the armies, in munition-making, in war finance and in providing ships necessary to carry on commerce and the transport of troops of the Allies and their munitions. No nation world had ever seen could have done it. She had taken a leading part in the four years of the war, yet her strength and determination were undiminished.

FOOD RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

WOMEN SHOUTING FOR BREAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

AMSTERDAM.—A serious food riot has occurred in Rotterdam. Several shops were sacked and breadvans plundered. Women paraded shouting for bread.

RED GUARDS IN REVOLT.

RISINGS AGAINST SOVIET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

STOCKHOLM.—A Message from Moscow states that the White Guards are in revolt at Assamas (Government of Nijni Novgord). Six districts are united against the Soviet. The peasants of Kazan are everywhere arming against the Soviet.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

KURDS' ATROCITIES IN URUMIAH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 12.

PARIS—A message from Teheran states that the Kurds have massacred the Christians in Urumiah, including the French lazarist Sontag the Vicar Apostolic and three priests.

TRAGEDY IN A HOTEL.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL MISSION MEMBER SHOT DEAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 12.

PARIS—A message from Hanoi states that the Demontpezat delegate to the Supreme Colonial Council for Annam and Tongking shot dead in a hotel Captain Domenach, member of the French Commercial Mission. The motive is unknown.

GERMAN PRINCE KILLED.

IN FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 11.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 12.

Prince Albert of Saxe-Weimar, second son of Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, has been killed in the recent offensive in France.

ENGLISH RACING.

GAINSBOROUGH WINS NEWMARKET STAKES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 12.

The result of the Newmarket September Stakes, (substitute for St. Leger), is:—

Gainsborough	1
My Dear	2
Prince Chimay	3

Five ran.
Won by three lengths, four lengths.
Betting at start 11to 4 on Gainsborough, 9 to 1 against My Dear, 100 to 14 against Prince Chimay.

DEATH OF AN AFRICAN EXPLORER.

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 12.

COPENHAGEN.—The death is announced from Brunswick of the African Explorer, Karl Peters.

RIOTS IN CALCUTTA.

(Continued from page 7.)

Several ladies with their children rushed out terror stricken and for a time the whole maket was a scene of pandemonium.

The looters waited for darkness to set in and then made the most of their chances. They carefully avoided the thoroughfares and began by looting shops in lanes. Mullick lane, off Harrison Road. Shop in Choona Gully, and the Hindus, including Marwaris and upcountrymen, retaliated by looting two Mahomedan shawl shops in Mullick lane, off Harrison Road. Sunday looting continued till 8 p.m. About 9 o'clock mischief-makers began to filter into Marcus Square, but before they could gather strength they were dispersed by the police.

The *budmashes* after nightfall, continued to harass the police by attacking constables with daggers and lathies in lanes. About half a dozen constables were wounded between 8 and 9 p.m.

About eight o'clock two rioters were shot by the Armed Police while in the act of stabbing. Both of them are reported to have died in hospital. In the course of further firing after dusk two constables are reported to have been wounded by buckshot and removed to hospital.

An inquiry yesterday morning elicited the fact that there were thirteen bodies in the morgue, all presumably as a result of Monday's rioting.

The full details of a serious incident which took place at the crossing of Zacharia Road and Central Avenue on Monday afternoon have just come to light. It appears at the time Mr. Shaw, Deputy Commissioner was mobbed, Patrol Sergeants Chater, MacIntyre and Gray were with him. Sergeant Chater was carrying a loaded revolver in his hand, but fortunately for all of them, he had put on the safety catch before drawing the weapon. Suddenly one of the mob hit him with a *lathi* on the shoulder, causing the weapon to drop. One of the rioters then picked it up and pointing it at Mr. Shaw at point-blank range tried to fire, but the trigger would not move. The other two sergeants who were till then unhurt attempted to recover the revolver, but their efforts were met by a fussilade of brick-bats resulting in both getting injured. The mob by now was very much exaited, and the police who had weapons did not use them. They, however, made repeated charges on the mob, but were by sheer weight of numbers pushed back. The constables, whose only weapon of defence was the *lathi*, fought pluckily, but the mob soon got the upperhand, and finding all efforts futile the police withdrew under a shower of stones.

MARWARIS INJURED.

400 ARRESTS MADE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

As a result of yesterday's riot seventy injured men, mostly Hindus, were admitted in the Medical College Hospital, twenty-nine in the Mayo Hospital, and in the Campbell Hospital, eighteen. The majority of them are Marwaris. A European jute merchant, while proceeding along the Circular Road, in a motor car, was assaulted and was removed to the Medical College Hospital. About four hundred arrests were made

ULAMA DELEGATES BANISHED FROM BENGAL

TWO EDITORS GAGGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

After the Press Communique prohibiting the proposed Mahomedan meeting in Calcutta was published a number of Mahomedans expressed their determination to hold the meeting at any cost. The Commissioner of Police having come to know of it issued an order prohibiting Mahomed Fazlur Rahman, Sub-Editor of "Jamnoor," Mr. Habig, Editor of "Kehtas" and Maulvi Abd l Kaoof from delivering public harangues for a period of one year from 4th September within the limits of the town and suburbs of Calcutta. Another order was served on Ulama delegates from up-country, directing them under the Defence of India Act to quit Calcutta within 24 hours and leave the Bengal Presidency.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of Mahomedans led by some educated youths assembled in Halliday Street for the purpose of holding the meeting. Several Mahomedan leaders explained the matter and with great difficulty dispersed the crowd. The Police kept a close watch to avoid breach of peace.

BUDMASHI ELEMENT BEING ROUNDED UP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Yesterday and to-day the area in Calcutta that had formerly been disturbed, was practically quiet. The heavy downpour yesterday helped very much to cool feelings and rioters were forced to keep in-doors. The drastic but unavoidable measure taken by the military in the town and the suburbs when they were compelled to fire on the mobs is responsible for the quietness that prevails now. Yesterday only isolated Mahomedans and Marwaris were assaulted. It is reported that a large body of respectable Mahomedans have temporarily migrated to Howrah where they intend staying till Bakr Id is over. Yesterday the police devoted their attention to rounding up the budmashi who took part in recent rioting. About sixty arrests were made on charges of rioting and looting cloth shops. Forty-three accused, arrested on Tuesday, were placed before the Magistrate and remanded.

It is understood that Mr. Lindsay, I.C.S., has been appointed a special magistrate to try rioting cases, in which there are some 400 accused.

SCANDALOUS WAYS OF JUDICIARY IN INDIA.

MR. NORTON'S EXPOSURE.

Continuing his illuminating reminiscences in the "Looker-on" of Calcutta, Mr. Bardley Norton exposes with his wonted humour and sarcasm the weaknesses of judicial procedure in India, police corruption and the autocratic ways of the judiciary, which would astound an English judge or magistrate. Describing the case of a wealthy Chetty on the charge of murdering his own son, Mr. Norton comments upon the way in which evidence is procured in criminal cases by the police.

"The evidence was absolutely worthless, consisting in the main of hearsay. The main witness was an approver, luxuriating in the freedom of a pardon. When this specimen of police corruption entered the box, he put up his hands and said he wished to make a preliminary statement. Leave accorded, he told the judge that his confession was false and had been extorted from him by the police. The public prosecutor, who in this instance was a barrister, asked for an adjournment to consult the district magistrate. I objected to any interruption of the case and was overruled, as in this country the defence generally is over-ruled. There was no need to consult the magistrate. The public prosecutor should have shouldered the responsibility and acted upon his own judgment. The whole day was wasted. Next morning the public prosecutor said he was instructed to proceed. He accordingly recalled the reluctant and recalcitrant approver. On entering the dock this expert in infamy put his hands together again and said he wished to make another statement. Everyone knew what was coming. No one was disappointed. He said the withdrawal he had made the day before was false and that his original confession was true. It was not difficult to show in cross-examination that the witness was a miserable instrument in the hands of the police. No English judge at Home would have bestowed a minute's attention on statements emanating from so confessedly a debauched source. The sessions judge, however, strenuously urged the case by the public prosecutor, believed this blackguard and importing into his judgment, thereto also aided and abetted by the public prosecutor, every scrap of illegitimate hearsay, triumphantly convicted my client and sentenced him to death."

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

The case illustrates two points, first:

"The unfitness of many of our criminal tribunals to deal with the liberties of prisoners: the almost universal practice of public prosecutors surrendering their intelligence to please the whim or caprice of the magistrate, their almost universal inability to act upon the responsibility of their own knowledge of the law and their own consciences. Public prosecutors are treated in India as ornamental adjuncts of the Bench. They owe their appointments to the Collector. They can lose them at his will. Of independence they exhibit no trace. Over and over again to my personal knowledge a public prosecutor holds long consultations in his private room with magistrate or judge both before the case commences and during its duration. In the mofussil I say unhesitatingly, though with great regret, that accused persons find as a rule their worst enemy in the gentleman appearing for the Crown."

A FAIR PROSECUTOR A RARA AVIS.

Proceeding further and speaking now not about Madras but Bengal, Mr. Norton adds:

"It is a melancholy reflection that during my eleven years' experience of Bengal I can only recall one instance of an absolutely fair prosecutor, that of my friend Baxter in a case at Gaya. The old spirit of prosecuting still extant in England is extinct in India. In the mofussil the appointment by the district Magistrate is fatal to fairness and independence. In the presidency towns a public prosecutor has his eye too firmly fixed upon securing Government favour by securing convictions to leave him time or inclination to conduct the prosecution calmly against the unfortunate accused. Any counsel habituated to the calm and almost judicial attitude of prosecuting counsel at Home cannot fail to be struck with the passion and the personalities of a prosecution in India."

In a vein of pessimism not common with the robust English lawyer, Mr. Norton then expresses his despair of immediate improvement.

"On this subject, beofre I conclude my recollections, I shall have something of criticism and comment to offer which, not without value because of my long experience at the Bar, will I feel assured fall upon barren soil and there lie neglected and despised."

INDIAN JURISTIC EVIDENCE.

We commend Mr. Norton's vivid, delightful and bright sketch of the seven eminent judges of Madras, before whom he had occasion to appear, to those who would still recruit the higher judiciary from outside India. The Madras High Court Bench so far as its Indian members are concerned has yielded none in judiciary acumen and profound knowledge of the law to any other group of lawyers in or out of India. One by one Mr. Norton passes in review before us the uncommon intellectual calibre of men who have been his pupils, associates or collaborators like Sir Muthuswami Iyer, Sir Subramania Iyer, Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Sir Sankara Nair, Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Iyer, Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer, and Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer. Regarding the idea of depriving Sir Subramanja Iyer of his past decorations, Mr. Norton says "His titles have appeared of late to have induced indigestion. That is a matter which concerns only himself. The suggestion to deprive him of his pension is an incentive to undiluted robbery. He earned it by hard and loyal work and it is as much his own property as though it had descended to him from his ancestors. It is significant that of the seven eminent lawyers who have in succession or simultaneously acted as High Court Judges, all, with the exception of only one, were devoted to the political principles of the Congress." Regarding Sir Sankara Nair, Mr. Eardley Norton found him "a strong Congressman with very decided views, which he was not afraid to publish, of Civilian influence." Surely if more Indians are not drafted into superior Government service, it is by no means on account of want of intellectual capacity. Though Mr. Norton does not expressly say so, the reader of his delightful autobiographical pages rises with the notion that at the back of his mind he harbours an impress on of enviable superiority of Indian intellect as compared with any other in or outside the East.

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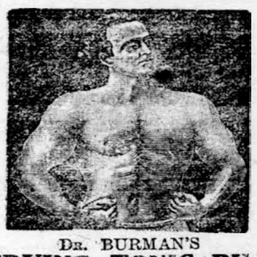

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HIGH PRICES OF CLOTH.

OFFICIAL MEASURS TO ALLEVIATE DISTRESS

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Sir George Barnes, replying to Rai Bahadur B. D. Sukul's question regarding the rising of the price of cloth, etc., said, with regard to the second part of it:

(a) It is, I regret to say, a fact that the high prices of cloth and other necessaries of life such as kerosine and, in certain places, food grains, are causing distress among the people. The increase in prices is due to the economic position created by the war, which has unfortunately in some cases been taken advantage of by speculators.

(b) A detailed statement is laid on the table explaining the steps which have been taken or are under contemplation for the control of prices of commodities most used by the poorer classes. I may inform the hon. member, however, generally what we have already done in the case of salt. Every effort has been made to increase the outturn of the salt sources. Local Governments have started shops for the sale of salt under Government or municipal control, and powers have been taken to give priority for supplies of salt to these controlled shops. The Government of India and the local Governments now have power to prescribe maximum prices for the sale of commodities of general use whenever it is shown to be necessary in the interests of public safety. Schemes for the sale, under control, of kerosine oil have been brought into operation by several local Governments to prevent profiteering and to ensure that the public get the benefit of the favourable price at which the oil is supplied by the oil companies to their sub-agents. In the province of Bombay similar schemes apply to firewood and charcoal. To meet the case of high prices of cotton cloth, a Bill was introduced on the 4th of the month to secure the manufacture at reasonable rates of the kinds of cloth worn by the poorer classes, and for their distribution to the public through licensed traders and municipal shops. The high prices of cotton cloth have in part been produced by speculation in raw cotton and in order to check this speculation the Bombay Government have been provisionally empowered to set up a cotton exchange and to control transactions in raw cotton of the 1918-19 crop. These provisional powers will be brought before the Bombay Legislative Council for confirmation.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD DURING DUSSERAH HOLIDAYS.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Sept. 8.

Arrangements in connection with the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which will be held in Mysore during the Dusserah holidays next month, are being carried on vigorously under the direction of a committee of which Mr. A. R. Bannerji, I.C.S., is the president and Sirdar M. N. Balraj Urs is the secretary. In view of the Indian industrial and educational problems created by the war, the authorities of the exhibition are desirous to make it in every way useful. Extensive additions have been made to the existing permanent buildings and on either side of the road leading to the exhibition grounds, a number of rain proof pavilions and sheds are being put up. The exhibits from the various parts of the State would be accommodated in the stalls in the permanent blocks, whereas all Indian exhibits would be placed in the temporary structures. The Committee have got over the difficulty with regard to the transport of exhibits from various parts of India and at their request the Controller of Traffic in Simla has extended special facilities to intending exhibitors by authorising the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore to issue the necessary passes.

A special feature of this year's exhibition will be increased attention paid to social activities within the exhibition grounds. It is also proposed to arrange to have a number of shows that will both be instructive and entertaining functions. A catalogue of the exhibition is under preparation. It will, in addition to a descriptive catalogue of exhibits, contain much valuable information regarding the various departments of the Mysore State which are engaged in industrial activities.

The ladies' section will be a prominent feature of the exhibition, the arrangements being in the hands of prominent European and Indian ladies of Bangalore and Mysore, including the ladies of the Palace.

BENGAL'S FINE RESPONSE.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 11

The following telegram, has been received this morning from his Excellency the Viceroy by his Excellency the Governor:—

"Congratulate Bengal on her fine response to War Loan. May the closing day be marked by notable addition to her record of ten million sterlings. Bengal loan committee may well be proud of results of their efforts."

MADRAS ZAMINDARS AND HON. MR IYENGAR.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The Madras Zamindars' and Landholders' Association has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Zamindars' and Landholders' Association desire to dissocate themselves from any views expressed by Hon. Rangaswamy Iyengar in Zamindars' name on the reform scheme in non-official committee of the Council as his extreme political views have been repudiated by us on a former occasion.

"TELAGU MITRA."
10th Kamatipura, Sept. 8.

LOOTING IN MADRAS.

CHEAP RICE SHOPS OPENED

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The situation created by looting has greatly improved. Beyond some looting at Old Washermanpet yesterday and loot of the rice bazaar at Purasewalkam, which was attacked because the owner sold the rice at a higher price than he did on the previous day, there was no disturbance.

The Corporation and the police are making arrangements to sell rice at various central depots and this morning the Corporation of Madras opened a rice bazaar at Old Mint Buildings. About 5,000 bags of rice of good quality have been stored here and would be sold to the public at 4½ measures a rupee.

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES.

STOCK EXCHANGE STILL CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day and although the position of affairs in Burra Bazar has improved many of the brokers have not yet returned.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Prince Akram Husein moved that the Corporation request that the Government will allow them the privilege of expressing their views on the proposed constitutional reforms. After some discussion the motion was lost.

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

The second annual social gathering of the Young Khoja Brotherhood, Bombay, was held on Saturday evening under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalljee, Sheriff of Bombay.

Before the programme proper began the members enjoyed a full two hours' course of sports.

The programme, which was a fairly large and varied one, commenced with an entertainment consisting of some music and songs and it was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The next item was an elocution competition in which eight members took part. The President of the evening and Messrs. Abdulla Fazal Janmahomed and M. J. Mukhi acted as judges and declared Messrs. Husain K. Nathani, and Abdulla T. Janai as the first two winners and Mr. Husain R. Muljiani as the third in merit. The President gave away the A. T. Janai and M. P. Parpia silver cups to the first two winners in the elocution competition, the H. S. Mahomed Ping-Pong runner-up cup, H. P. Ebrahim and Bros.' Ring-Pong championship cup and various other cups, and prizes to the winners and runners-up in the Ping-Pong, Draughts and Chess tournaments. This was followed by neat little speech, from the President of the Club thanking the President as also the other guests.

Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, who then made a short speech, expressed his great satisfaction at the existence and working of the Brotherhood.

The speeches being over, all adjourned for refreshments.

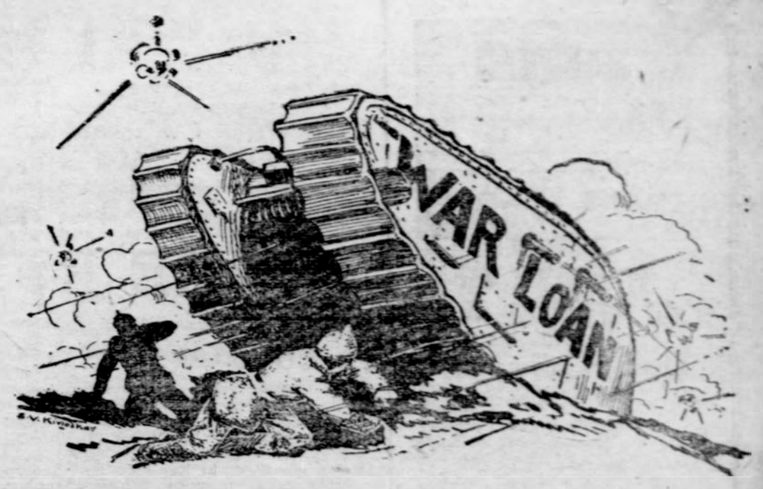
The last item, on the programme, was the performance of a comedy composed by a member of the Brotherhood, Mr. Dostmahomed Allidina. As various prizes in ornaments and cash were declared by some guests and members for the first three in rank with respect to their acting, Messrs. A. T. Janai, N. H. Joosab and Gulamalli Rashdi acted as judges and declared Messrs. A. A. Rahim, Abdulla Fazal and Dostmahomed Allidina winners.

THE TELAGU CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The idea of holding a Telagu Conference was first proposed by late Ramaya Dharmaji Mamid in the year 1904, but his great efforts, in that direction proved a total failure, owing to insufficient co-operation and enthusiasm, on the part of the people. It was in the year 1915, that the Telagus of this presidency seemed to-be awakened as to their real sense of interest, and determined upon holding a conference to discuss the social problems, affecting their communal advancement. A conference that appeared almost impracticable, to a good many people, and that was pending for a futile consideration for years together, was made a reality in the year 1915, by the untiring energy and unflinching enthusiasm of Mrs. Parsha and Ganglu. The importance of such a gathering is clearly indicated and definitely demonstrated by its practical success, over good many social customs, that were a recognised bar, against our progress. But it is a lamentable fact, to note, that nothing is done, to hold a second conference, although some three years are over, since its last session. The Andras of the East Madras are working for a progressive result, and they have well-nigh succeeded. Their demand, for a separate province and university in view of an enormous population, is well-known. Are we to lag behind, when others are advancing? The wide diffusion of education, the abolition of the pernicious caste-distinction, the prevention, of early marriages and the case for female education are still pressing problems before us, and the sooner we work for their solution, the better for the community. A conference is the only place, where we can discuss questions and exchange ideas that benefit the community. The indefinite postponement of the Conference is detrimental to the best interests of our community, and I appeal to the Telagus of Bombay, especially to their leaders, who are always keen in their efforts to uplift themselves, to take the lead and do the needful immediately. Bombay was the first city to lay the foundation of the first Telagu Conference in the year 1915, will Bombay fail in the year 1918?—Yours, etc.,

A HUN CRUSHER



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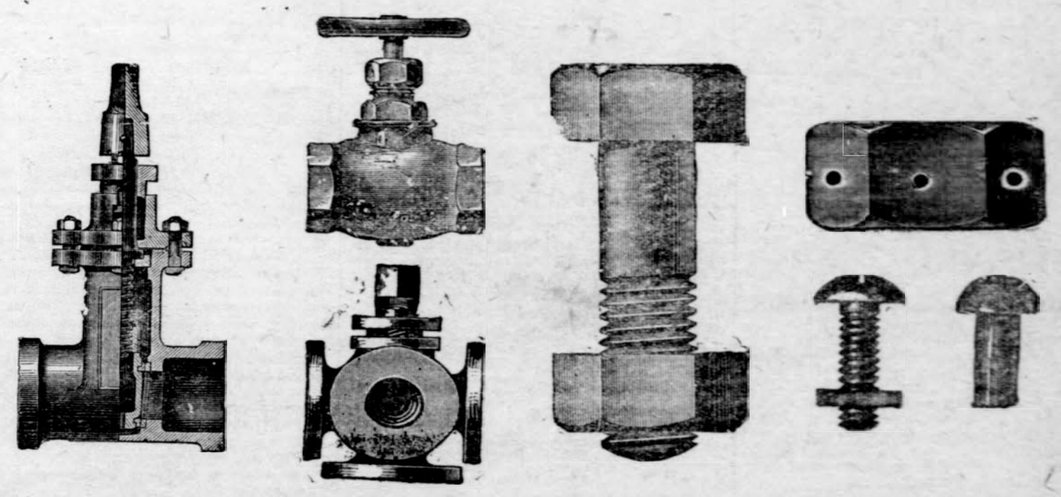

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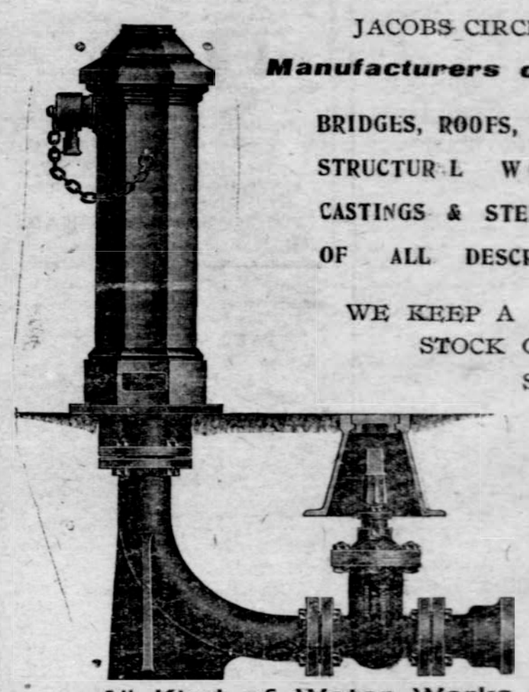

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